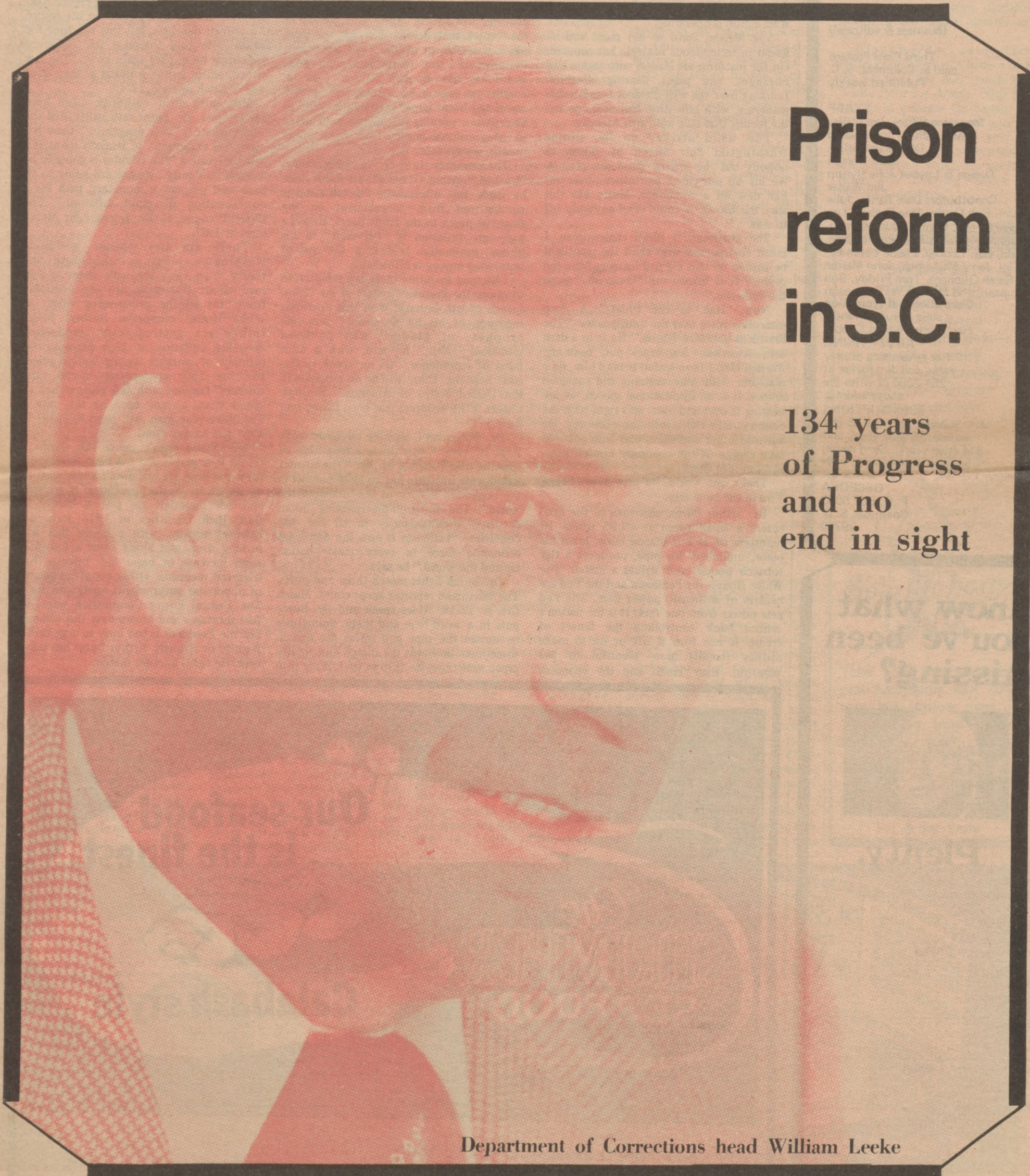


June 7, 1974 / Fun at Galivants Ferry / School
Board Fight Eyed / Don Walsh's dream / **25¢**

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

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Prison reform in S.C.

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and no
end in sight

Department of Corrections head William Leeke

osceola

"The mission of a modern newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

from a column by Peter Finley Dunn

Volume 2 Number 45

Editorial Board

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TRB

from Washington

No Precedent

Scene One is the DAR's Constitution Hall convention here last month. The President is expected any minute. Reporters crowd the side. There is a chasm of hostility between the nice ladies and the irreverent journalists. It is part of the bewildering two worlds in which Washington is operating.

The Marine Band in red coats and its leader in tremendous bearskin hat come in. On the platform are leaders with sashes and corsages, and pages wearing all-white. Looking over the well-dressed, comfortable gathering, with blue-rinse hair-dos, one has the feeling that all's well with America.

The band strikes up the stirring Washington Post March by Sousa as nobody but the Marine Band can play it. We lift up our chins, patriotism oozes out like dew on a cucumber. Music like this stirs the blood; it could send anybody off to war.

The chairman, I mean chairwoman, I mean chairperson, asks can't the spotlight be turned on that big flag hanging from the ceiling? It is turned on. "O-o-o-oh," gasps the audience.

Now "Hail to the Chief." A deep masculine voice over the loudspeaker: "The President and Mrs. Nixon." He is in a dark suit, American flag lapel pin, beaming, waving, Mrs. Nixon seated behind him, on a platform with blue curtains and spangled drapes. It is his inspirational speech, we are hearing it over and over: all's right with the country; all's right with the economy. He has told other audiences that he is going to take charge of the economy himself now, and put it in shape.

That's one world. So now here's Scene Two in the same city.

Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed, enters a small room at 12:05 where 16 reporters sit at a U-shaped table, takes his place, unlimbers his pipe, produces a flat tobacco pouch, and strikes a match. The White House, the Pentagon and the Fed are centers of authentic power here. The Fed gets power from one fact: it is the nation's central bank, controlling the faucet of credit. It can turn it off or on to make money (credit) more plentiful or less plentiful. Easy credit and the economy

hums, you get a job. Tight credit - the economy slows, you lose a job. Board members on the Fed serve 12 years. They are as independent as judges.

Dr. Burns tamps his pipe and lights match two. The pipe is drawing all right but he lights it again anyway. He has profuse, upstanding white hair parted in the center that breaks over his forehead like a waterfall, or maybe like foam before the prow of a ship. He has an aquiline nose and looks like Bernard Baruch. Now he cuddles the pipe in his left hand and gently waves the burnt paper match in his right as he repeats a warning that he has been giving to congressional committees month after month, always more dire.

The economy, in short, is in bad shape. Not bad, terrible. (It has grown worse since he made this utterance). The situation is coming out from concealment on the financial pages to the front pages, always a bad sign. Inflation is "two-digit" in his phrase; production is sinking; the cost of borrowing money is intolerable.

Listening to Burns there is a temptation to quote the President's State of the Union speech of last January. With that unctuous certitude of his he dismissed "perennial prophets of gloom" who predicted recession. "Well," he said, with a little burst of confidence, "let me speak to this issue head-on. There will be no recession in the United States of America." Whoops. Cheers. (The economy has been falling ever since.)

Dr. Burns isn't blaming anybody now. What he says in essence is a repetition of what he told Congress earlier: "The current world-wide inflation has no close parallel in the economic history of the industrialized world." The inflation-precipitating boom occurred simultaneously in all the big countries. "Inflation is now the dominant economic force in every major nation around the world," he says.

Dr. Burns lights match three and puffs. The fascinated reporter keeps count. Match five at 12:18. Aides speak and Dr. Burns puts in a word here and there. Sometimes he nurses the pipe and waves the match; sometimes he holds the match and rotates pipe; sometimes he throws everything into

confusion by operating with the pouch. The Fed, he says proudly, publishes more information and operated with less secrecy than any other central bank in the world. But he is serving notice: something has to be done to halt inflation and if nobody else will the Fed is going to squeeze credit. Not, he adds, that he won't come to the rescue if a crunch develops, but this is a time for action. (He told Congress last February something he implies again now: "The law of economics is not working as they once did.") Match seven at 12:45.

Men with great authority often have quiet voices. Dr. Burns says softly that the inflation rate is "very dangerous"; there is a "veritable explosion" of bankers loans; if a halt isn't called "the country is going to be in great difficulty...We are not going to sit back and prepare a monetary path for a continuation of rapid inflation." The thought comes as Dr. Burns light Match eight at 1:07.

There are two separate worlds in Washington today - make-believe and reality. You can't reconcile them as you read about Watergate. On the economy front, for all the encouraging words of White House economist Herbert Stein, things are getting scary: production declining, inflation at 11.5 percent, real earnings of workers lagging behind prices for the 13th consecutive month, and workers' families with 5.6 percent less to spend than a year ago. At this rate a \$15,000-a-year man will need \$30,000 in 1981 just to stay even.

Mr. Nixon didn't create this slump, I think; it is global and has been developing for some time. He just didn't know what to do about it. World population is growing and raw materials are getting harder to find. Rich countries in 1973 were off balance anyway, with a boom that was turning sour, and along came a four-fold Arab increase in basic fuel prices. That triggered recession. Other countries get rid of unpopular governments easily; we can't. The Federal Power Commission warns of fuel shortages and brown-outs this summer but the President is too busy to urge thrift. Rightly or wrongly Arthur Burns has taken over. He lights another match.

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Cheap Shots

Non-fill Non-dredge

WNOK-TV reported Wednesday evening that Senator James Stevens of Horry County declared on the Senate floor that "not one inch of the tideland area" he owns in partnership in Gerogetown County had been "dredged or filled." Stevens was responding to a charge by Ms. Ann Jennings, president of the S.C. Environmental Coalition, who stated this week that Stevens and 28 other senators who voted Wednesday not to recall the tidelands protection bill from the Senate Judiciary Committee (which Stevens chairs) were "patrons of the rape of the marsh."

As reported on May 10 in *Osceola*, in a story describing the destruction of tidal areas at Stevens' Sandy Island development in Georgetown County, the senator and his co-developers have dredged and filled over 200 acres of marsh in the development's Paradise Point subdivision. Not one inch—200 acres.

Responding to the *Osceola* story recently, Stevens told the Senate that he would drop his opposition to the tidelands bill when the state reimbursed his company for the \$330,000 they had invested in the development. This statement has caused Jennings and other environmentalists to demand that the Senate take action to ensure that Stevens' special interests will not result in the bill dying in the committee he chairs.

Osceola reported last week that Stevens and other stockholders were filing suit against the Charleston District Corps of Engineers for delaying work on their development at Paradise Point.

The Charleston Corps recently issued a cease and desist order requiring Stevens and other developers to halt work in the development. At issue was the fact that the developers had removed an earthen plug separating the development from a nearby navigable creek under the Corps' jurisdiction. The Corps and the U.S. District Attorney's office in Charleston maintained that when the developers recently removed the plug in order to bring a large dredge into the

development, they "allowed the waters to intermingle, thereby making the channels within the development navigable water and under federal jurisdiction."

At a hearing before U.S. District Judge Charles Simons in Greenville Tuesday, representatives of both sides argued their cases. Simons temporarily suspended the Corps' cease-and-desist order, thereby allowing the developers to continue their dredging and filling



The non-dredging at Sandy Island

operations. However, Assistant U.S. Attorney Jack Marshall told us this week that although Simon's order would allow the developers to work within the project, the order prohibits the developers from removing the earthen plugs separating the project area from nearby creeks. This prohibition will prevent the insertion of new floating dredges or the removal of existing floating equipment in the project. Marshall also indicated that his office may file papers in federal court in the near future seeking a preliminary injunction to again halt development in the project until a full hearing on the issues can be held.

Blocking Tidelands

Tuesday's fight on the Senate floor to block recall of the Tidelands protection bill from Stevens' Judiciary Committee was led by Senator James Waddell (D-Beaufort). Over the past year or two, Waddell, who serves as chairman of the Coastal Zone Management Practices Council, has built up an image as a supporter of environmental causes. His fight against the tidelands bill on Tuesday has besmirched that image in the minds of several of the state's leading environmentalists.

The CZM Practices Council, which Waddell heads, was created last August by Governor John West to make a study of the coastal zone area and to develop a comprehensive plan for the zoning and use of the marshlands. Waddell said Tuesday that the tidelands protection bill, authored by Rep. Alex Sanders (D-Richland) and passed by the House last month, was premature. The Beaufort senator said that the council has recently received \$300,000 in state and federal funds to carry out its comprehensive study and that the legislature should wait until that study is completed before passing any significant coastal zoning legislation. State environmental groups say that the state cannot afford to wait for the completion of the study, which may take up to two years, due to the significant amount of marshland development already underway in the state's coastal zone.

Waddell poo-pooed the environmentalists' claims as hysterical. "Last year permits were issued for the dredging of 27 acres," he said, and "zero permits were issued for filling." This figures, Waddell said, affirm his statements that environmentalists are overreacting.

Brion Blackwelder, a staff member of the S.C. Environmental Coalition, told *Osceola* this week that Waddell's statements were "red herrings." "The senator is ignoring the fact that the most significant dredge-and-fill operations in tideland areas are being done by developers who do not have permits and are dredging illegally," Blackwelder cited operations at Harbor Island in Beaufort County (*Osceola*, May 10) and at Debidue Island in Georgetown County's North Inlet as examples of "the dozens of acres of tidelands" which have been destroyed within the last year.

"The senator's main objection," Blackwelder said, "is that a state permitting system, as required in the Sanders' bill, is premature. We disagree completely. The permit system is the foundation for any kind of comprehensive coastal zone management legislation. Developers are purchasing tidal areas all along the coast right now in hopes of completing their dredge-and-fill operations before any hindering legislation is passed. We say the state should

implement the Sanders bill with its permitting system now and when a more comprehensive coastal plan is developed, then it can either enhance or replace this bill. But if we wait for two years for the study to be completed, and another two years for the legislature to pass upon the recommendations of the Coastal Zone Council, it will be too late to save much of the marshland."

Coalition president Ann Jennings, who is also a member of the Coastal Zone Practices Council headed by Waddell, told *Osceola* that Waddell has made statements that a permitting system "is not enough." "The senator says he wants strict enforcement provisions and legislation which will require developers who work illegally to reclaim the tidelands they have destroyed, to the extent possible. We agree with these general goals, but we just don't believe that the state can afford to wait until the legislature agrees on this kind of regulation. We need some kind of protective legislation this session, and I have been told by Dan Marett (House member from Anderson County and chairman of the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee, which supported the tidelands bill now pending in the Senate) that the House will not accept any bill originating in the Senate at this late date in the session. It will have to be the Sanders bill, in its present form or amended, or nothing at all."

Jennings said that Waddell had introduced a bill in the Senate last week as a substitute for the Sanders bill which would provide for some tidelands regulation until the comprehensive zoning plan could be drawn up, introduced, and passed by the legislature. "The senator's bill," Jennings said, "is simply not adequate. It is a watered-down version of a portion of the Sanders bill, and while it does include a permitting system, a reclamation provision, and a method of enforcement, it fails to adequately define what a tidelands area actually is." The Waddell bill defines wetlands as "any salt, brackish or freshwater marsh, bank, bog, swamp, meadow, flat or other area whose surface is at or below mean high tide." Jennings and Blackwelder pointed out that the Charleston District Corps of Engineers already uses a mean high tide definition to determine their jurisdiction, and that this method has failed to protect many portions of tidelands areas which lie above the federal benchmarks used to determine the high water mark.

"In the first place," Jennings aids, "Nobody's really sure that the benchmarks used by the Corps

are accurate. Just last week, the Corps found that a benchmark in the Cherry Grove marsh which had been used for years to determine Corps jurisdiction was incorrect by more than two vertical feet. But because that benchmark was used, a hundred or more acres of the marsh has been dredged by developers.

"But what is more important is the fact that the tidelands do not stop at the mean high water mark. An adequate tidelands protection bill must include wetlands definitions which will encompass all of these critical areas. The Sanders bill uses vegetative definitions. And there are other ways of defining the areas which might be used. But the definitions must both include all the critical areas and also be specific enough to stand up in court. Senator Waddell's bill simply doesn't do this."

Blackwelder said state environmentalists still believe that the Sanders bill may reach the Senate floor for debate. "Our job now is to educate the Senate—to let the members know exactly what is in the bill and to overcome some of the confusion and distortion which has resulted from the delaying tactics of Stevens and others."

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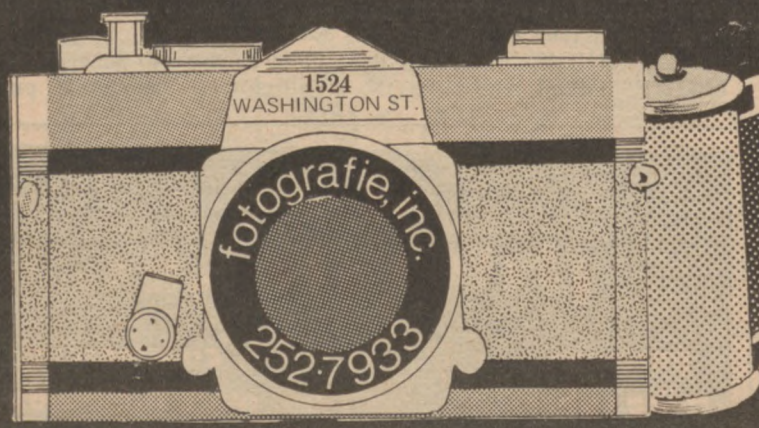


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Up to tokenism?

by Dick Harpootlian



Mizell



Kushner



Linder



Kimbrough



Dunn



Upton



Smith

A white high school senior returned home from school, his shirt stained with milk thrown by a black student during a brief racial fight at a Columbia high school.

"Dammit, I've tried, but they are nothing but animals. I've played football with them, and I've never been taught to dislike anyone because of their color or religion, but why do they want to

act like something let out of a cage?" he asked a reporter.

An 18-year-old black senior at the same school said, "They laugh at the way we talk. They laugh at the clothes we wear. They laugh at our hair-dos. This is the way we are man, and when we come out of our homes they say we'll accept you in school, but you gotta think white. Then there is going to be trouble.

"We don't ask them to be brothers. We ask them to let us alone. We'll make our grades and we'll help them with our sports programs because we are better athletes. Sure they accept us in school, but they want us to be white. Man, we are black, and we're not ashamed of it."

Last month Richland County District Board member Michael P. Kushner announced that because he was being transferred by his employer to Pennsylvania he would resign his board seat. He said he felt that in his two years on the board they had not done enough in several areas, including "instilling the dominant values of the middle classes into the schools."

With black students struggling to keep their "blackness" and Kushner pressing for "instilling the dominant values of the middle class" into them, clashes between the two purposes are inevitable.

Since Kushner is leaving and there is not one black board member in a district in which almost 60 percent of the pupils are black, some members of the board and the black community have expressed the hope that a black will be appointed to fill the vacant spot.

But since the process to select Kushner's replacement began very little has been said or done by the board to give the black community any reason to believe their hopes will be fulfilled.

According to state law, is a vacancy on the board is created within 90 days of a general election the board must fill the vacancy itself. This means that the six remaining board members must come to some agreement among themselves as to whom they want to join their ranks. And that's the rub, the Richland Board has been deadlocked in a 3-3 split for the past several weeks and there is little hope to believe anyone is going to give in, at least not in the near future.

The lineup has Republicans Dr. William Linder, Edward Smith and Donald Upton opposing Republican Dr. Edward Kimbrough and Democrats Hayes Mizell and Dr. Shepard Dunn. The later group is apparently pressing for a black to replace Kushner, while the others favor someone who they say "will represent the same ideological views" as Kushner. The result has been a string of potential replacements for Kushner, black and white, parading before the board, all found to be unacceptable to either one faction or the other.

The beginnings of the current impasse lie in 1972 when Republicans Kimbrough, Kushner, Linder, Upton and Smith won their seats by a two-to-one margin in the most hotly contested school board race in the county's history. Deadline '72, a tightly organized group of concerned parents headed by former Lower Richland football coach Mooney Player, flooded the television airwaves with messages like, "KIMBROUGH, KUSHNER, LINDER, SMITH AND UPTON.

VOTE FOR THESE FIVE, IF YOU WANT TO END THE CHAOS IN OUR SCHOOLS, VOTE FOR THESE FIVE. THIS IS DEADLINE '72.

The focal point of deadline's campaign was school board member Hayes Mizell, even though Mizell's term does not end until November 1974. The campaign was structured to play on the fears of middle-class whites still reeling from the effects of a

rapidly integrated school system.

"The radicals communicate little moral or social education. Their theme is everything is beautiful," Deadline's John Gilbert told an audience in May, 1972. "Rape is beautiful. Extortion is beautiful. Obsenity is beautiful."

"Twenty or thirty super-rich radicals are hiding behind the cloak of anonymity and pay Mizell to disintegrate our school system," Mooney Player said on more than one occasion. Player's innuendos were directed toward Mizell's position as director of the American Friends Service Committee South Carolina Community Relations Program, which under Mizell's leadership has become the state's chief advocate of complete desegregation of the state's school system. Player alleged throughout the campaign that Mizell had somehow gained complete control over the other six Democrat board members and that to defeat the Democratic incumbents was to defeat the "radical" Mizell.

In the months preceding the election, Player and others built Deadline '72 into a powerful force. Player personally raised thousands of dollars for the campaign battle. The Republicans, sensing what was afoot, put together an impressive ticket of conservative, white middle-class candidates. No one was surprised when Deadline and its sister organization "Parents for Better Schools" endorsed the entire Republican ticket "after careful consideration of the candidates of both parties."

The Republican ticket included a doctor, a banker, a public

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Five Points

—continued from page four—
relations consultant, a computer science professor and a management specialist. Kimbrough, the physician, said, "There's a cancer in the schools, the kind that prefers integration to education, and we're going to cut it out."

The five Republicans won and joined incumbent Democrats, Columbia ophthalmologist Dr. Shepard Dunn and Mizell in January, 1973 to bring a new order to Columbia's schools. Mike Kushner had said, "We have the kind of team that can do the job, and we are a team, make no mistake about that." But the team soon fell into disrepair. Their concern with minutia and detail soon drove newly appointed District School Superintendent Brandon Sparkman to offer his resignation. After a flurry of meetings and discussion the new board backed off and assured Sparkman that he would be in the driver's seat, for Sparkman's reputation as an able administrator and excellent educator made him a necessity, at least as far as the board was concerned.

The Republican "team" effort, says Hayes Mizell, has been nothing of the sort. Mizell insists that Kimbrough and one or two other Republicans have voted their conscience rather than any party line. Kushner agrees with Mizell that the team does not exist anymore, but he puts it another way. He says that Dr. Kimbrough is "siding" with "liberal" board members Hayes Mizell and Shepard Dunn. Mizell believes that the normal "give and take" compromise process which is necessary for any group to

function effectively has evolved in the school board and that this evolution is a positive step toward achieving quality education in Richland County.

There may have been an effort to compromise up until now, but Kushner's resignation has brought all the different shades of philosophical and political differences to an explosive head. Kushner, in making his intention to resign known, told the board who he felt should replace him, "It is my feeling that the seat to which I was elected belongs to the citizens who worked hard and long to achieve a turn-around to the school situation in this community."

Smith, Upton, and Linder took their departing chum's appeal to heart and have supported Mrs. Sargent, a white housewife, as his replacement.

The two Democrats, and, strangely Dr. Kimbrough, have pushed for a black to replace Kushner. One of the blacks was Jasper Salmond, who has held seats on the boards of the United Fund and the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. The vote was three to three. So Salmond was unacceptable to the Deadliners.

Objections to Mrs. Sargent seem to be based on what some members feel are her lack of qualifications. Board members received letters from parents at Brennan Elementary school where she served on the PTA saying they feel she isn't qualified either. One board member, who received the letters pointed out that the parents who wrote are white and aren't necessarily pushing for a black board member.

Almost all of the board members feel that Kushner's

replacement will be chosen within a few weeks. Almost all of the board members, that is, except Kimbrough. The doctor has voted consistently with Mizell and Dunn on the candidates and it appears he is in no hurry to change his position. One of the possibilities which Kimbrough sees as a solution would be to have the Richland County delegation introduce legislation which would allow the voters to choose Kushner's replacement in the November election even though Kushner's seat is not up for re-election. Other board members, however, feel this solution isn't feasible since there isn't enough time to accomplish the task before the July 16 primary or the adjournment of the legislature, whichever comes first.

Kimbrough says that even if this can't be done he would favor waiting until after the general election, so as to throw the issue to the voters in the form of the three board seats which are to be filled by the voters this year. Up for re-election are Smith and Mizell. Dr. Dunn has announced he will not seek re-election. So what Kimbrough is apparently indicating is that if the community wants a black, then it will either elect one in November or elect whites who will vote to fill Kushner's position with a black.

The 1974 campaign thus becomes a throw-back. The issue will be race -- whether or not the community wants a black on their school board.

Kimbrough doesn't try to evade the question either. "I would be in favor of a black on the school board. It would make my job easier."

And Kimbrough will probably have his way because he is what is known as a "swing vote." With three Republicans indicating their unwillingness to compromise and the two Democrats saying they are willing, but not with any of the white candidates mentioned so far, Kimbrough becomes the key. It's his decision.

Board member Smith says, "It's not a black - white issue. The people spoke and it's up to us to listen. We need a more conservative approach in the board room. This (replacing Kushner) is the liberals versus the moderates."

Dr. Dunn disagrees with Smith, "It's the conservatives versus the moderates if you ask me. These guys have felt that they want to replace Kushner with someone of the same ilk, which is middle-class white."

Kimbrough's defection from his Republican cohorts has caused some hard feelings among them, but none of the three remaining "Deadliners" are willing to call him a defector. Upton put it, "No, I couldn't justify the use of the 'defector'. We want a good board member and 'black' is not our primary concern, but perhaps it is Dr. Kimbrough's."

The Republican block minus one insists that they aren't "antiblack," rather they just want a qualified person, "black or white" for the spot. Upton says, "I would say there are blacks who could qualify," but he couldn't name any, nor did he indicate he had made any personal effort to find one.

Hayes Mizell says, "Even though they have had a five to two majority they haven't been able to work together. Simply

because they respond as individuals. But somehow they believe that a black will consistently cast his lot with the forces that oppose them. They're not operating as a board, it's us and them. If we were dealing with politicians we could work it out, but here we have a doctrinaire, philosophical position which they feel is vital to the survival of the school district and they feel can be protected only by having someone like them on the board. Hell, we can't even get up to tokenism."

The issue may have already been taken out of anyone's hands except Dr. Kimbrough's. It's his decision now.

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Inside S.C. Prisons/Part III

Looking to the future, as well as the past



by DAVID BRUCK

This is the last week of a three-part report on prisons in South Carolina.

Two weeks ago, we looked at one aspect of the South Carolina Department of Correction's "total program"—the Prison Industries. What we found was a system which purports to rehabilitate and train prisoners but appears in reality to do little but exploit their labor for almost no pay. And last week we followed a young prisoner from a prison industry to Columbia's Maximum Detention Retraining Center, and there found the strange and violent eye of the state prison system, a building where men are "retrained" by months and even years of 24-hour-a-day confinement in bathroom-size cells.

The things that we've been describing during the past two weeks are the responsibility of a Department of Corrections which prides itself on its progressive outlook. However things might look at CCI or Manning, at the Department's modern headquarters building just outside of Columbia the emphasis is all on change and reform. The Department's Director, William D. Leeke, has built a modest national reputation for himself as an innovative, reform-minded administrator, a solid liberal who opposes long prison sentences, the death penalty, and retributive justice, and favors work release programs, vocational training, smaller prisons closer to the inmates' communities, and so on.

The discrepancy between the Department's apparently enlightened philosophies and the grim realities in its prisons becomes almost eerie at times. A couple of years ago the Department published a rather liberal-minded book on the

civil rights of prisoners, and illustrated it with a striking series of photographs depicting the bleakness and squalor of an American penitentiary. Most of their photos were taken by the Department's staff photographer, and the grim prison which they revealed was none other than South Carolina's own Central Correctional Institution.

The Department does a lot of that sort of thing. Most of what South Carolinians learn from TV and newspapers about the need for "prison reform" originates not with civil rights groups, politicians or journalists but with the Department of Corrections itself.

The Department today is a reform administration: in the view of the men who head it, the state's prison system is suffering from the effects of a century of shortsightedness and neglect, and desperately need huge infusions of money and public support. Director Leeke has been crusading against CCI for years, trying to convince the public and the Legislature to replace it and close it down. The Department's full-time public relations director is always more than happy to help any reporter who's interested in producing yet another "expose" of the overcrowded conditions at the huge penitentiary.

The result of all this is that criticizing the Department is like kicking a sponge: instead of denials or defensive arguments, most criticisms elicit some variant of, "You're right, it's terrible, we're trying to change that..." It's a persuasive stance; the Department really is hemmed in by lack of money and personnel, and furthermore the most important decisions—those that

determine how long an inmate must stay in prison—are made not by the Department but by judges and Parole Board members who often don't share the Department's views. The conditions in the state's prisons weren't created by Bill Leeke and his staff; they inherited them, and their power to change them is growing only slowly.

Still, that power is growing. While the Department's money shortage is still acute, the state government has committed \$40 million over the next five years for new prison construction, and already new prisons are being built. (\$40 million, by the way, is enough to build the controversial second medical school five times over.) The Department is gradually taking over the county prisons, which now hold about a third of the state's prisoners. And since 1968 the Department has had parole authority over inmates sentenced to one-to-six-year terms under the Youthful Offender Act: the YOA is widely viewed as a progressive, "rehabilitative" law, and if more like it follow, the Department's control over release decisions may well grow still more. So with the Department's power and resources steadily growing, it's getting to be more and more important to try to understand where the Department intends to go.

The future of South Carolina's prison system as the Department would like to see it is outlined in a document entitled the "South Carolina Adult Corrections Study" which was released last year by Governor West's office of Criminal Justice Programs. This study recommends a number of organizational changes in the state prison system, most of which boil down to more power for the Department of Corrections, and a phasing out of the county jails. And the report outlines a new master plan for corrections in South Carolina, something it calls a "Model System."

The Model System is a multi-layered set of programs ranging from probation ("community supervision") through minimum security and work-release set-ups to maximum security prison ("high security residential treatment"). A person would enter this system as soon as he or she is arrested rather than merely after conviction. Defendants would be evaluated before trial, to see if some could be "diverted" to some social service such as mental health, drug or alcohol abuse treatment, rather than going to trial. The corrections system would then be involved in the bail process for those who remain and in pre-sentence investigations into the backgrounds of each convicted defendant. After sentencing, the individual assessments and evaluations would continue as the Department decided which type of prison or program an individual should be put into. And for as long as prisoners remained under the authority of the Department, they would

Prison newspeak

"We try," said the deputy warden of the Central Correctional Institution with a hint of exasperation in his voice, "to give these people a measure of dignity by calling them 'inmates'. And then I get something like this," and he brandished a letter from a member of an activist prisoners' organization "and all the way through it's 'convicts'... 'convicts'... 'convicts'!"

Labels are very important to people who run prisons, and if the warden felt frustrated by his prisoners' stubborn lack of appreciation, he could console himself in the knowledge that for enlightened, up-to-the-minute labelling, South Carolina's Department of Corrections is second to none. There are no prisoners in the prisons anymore in South Carolina, only "inmates" in "correctional institutions." Also extinct is the prison guard: he was replaced not long ago by the "correctional officer" who sometimes doubles as "security personnel." A

prisoner who talks back to a guard is never punished by a disciplinary board, but merely "segregated" for "retraining" by an "adjustment committee."

And even these reforms give only a hint of the verbal revolution that's just around the corner. The Governor's Adult Corrections Study, released a year ago with the backing of the Department of Corrections, looks to a day when the prison system will be a "correctional community", overnight lockups will be "intake centers" and maximum security imprisonment will be "high security residential treatment." Cellblocks will be replaced by "residential areas," and the star of this transformation, the inmate himself, will turn into the "resident" or the correctional "client." That's right, "client."

Now if that isn't progress.....

--D.B.

...The underlying idea behind all the Department's plans for the future...is this: people who commit crimes are sick, and the corrections system can reduce crime by treating them...

continue to be individually assessed and reassessed, progressing from one type of prison or program to another as quickly "as the offenders change, progressing toward self-control and self-respect."

Physically, the Model System is to be bigger and more spread out than the present state corrections set-up, which is based largely in the Columbia area. The Study divides the state into ten regions: each region is to have at least one Regional Correctional Center, which is a minimum-to-medium security prison. Each region would also have overnight lock-ups ("Local Holding Centers"); refurbished jails ("Local Correctional Center") for people awaiting trial or serving sentences of less than one month; work-release centers; and an "Intake Service Center" to serve as headquarters for the people who will do all the assessing of individual prisoners. A "Regional Correctional Coordinating office" will be in charge of all this in each region. In addition to all the regional prisons, the Model System also includes several maximum security institutions, each with a capacity of about 400 prisoners. The entire system will be under the control of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

The Study has the solid backing of the Department of Corrections; Director Leeke refers to it often in public statements, and its Model System appears to be the Department's overall plan for the future. So while the implementation of the Model System will require action by the Legislature and by the federal and county governments as well as by the Department, the Study right now gives us a picture of where the Department wants to go, and for that reason it's worth trying to understand what's in it.

Unfortunately, that's not easy. The Adult Corrections Study is nearly three inches thick, full of schematic diagrams and flow charts, and written in a dense sociological jargon that's presumably intended to appeal to the Washington bureaucrats who hand out the money to finance studies--and eventually programs--like this one. Terms like "intake assessment," "program linkage," and "therapeutic community" pop up on every page, as do those two staples of the enlightened correctional vocabulary, "rehabilitation" and "treatment."

These pseudo-medical terms have a strangely soothing effect the first time through: images of attractive, modern facilities staffed by people in lab-coats, everyone brimming with concern and good sense. Then too there's a feeling of vigor and cool rationality in the study that emerges even from under all the jargon. The people who wrote it must have had the feeling that they were clearing away the debris of a century of ignorance and shortsightedness from the subject of corrections in South Carolina, because that feeling comes through to anyone who reads the Study, and it's hard not to get caught up in it.

But the important thing isn't how the Model System looks on paper, or how its creators feel about it, but what it's actually going to be like if and when it's ever put into practice. And to answer that question it's necessary to try to figure out what the basic ideas behind the system are.

The Study itself doesn't provide much help there. Nowhere in all the pages of charts and tables and schematic diagrams is there any sort of explanation--let alone any evidence--as to why we have prisons at all, what good they accomplish, or how they accomplish it. Beyond that, even complicated-sounding recommendations appear in the report with no explanation as to what they mean, let alone why they're good ideas. The "high security residential treatment program", for example, is based, according to the Study, on "the model of the therapeutic community." I asked Lee Thomas, the Executive Director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Programs and the principal author of the study, to explain what "the model of the therapeutic community" is. He apparently

didn't recognize the term, because he asked me where it came from. I told him that it came from his report. I added that it was supposed to be the basis of the maximum security "treatment" in the Model System. With that prompting, Thomas explained that the maximum security prisons will be the most "treatment-oriented" of the facilities in the Model System. He said that there would be a lot of people in them who suffered from "behavioral disorders", people who "really need some kind of therapy, whether it be psychological therapy or just work therapy."

I never found out what the "model of the therapeutic community" is. But what Thomas did say revealed the basic, unstated notion to which the Adult Corrections Study and the South Carolina Department of Corrections are dedicated. The underlying idea behind all the Department's plans for the future, behind all the sociological jargon and talk of "treatment" and "therapy" and "behavioral disorders" is this: *people who commit crimes are sick, and the corrections system can help reduce crime by treating them.*

The fundamental principle of the Model System is that these criminal diseases vary in intensity and duration, and that the "treatment" for each individual needs to be carefully tailored to suit his or her particular condition. Thus the Model System offers various levels of intensity of treatment ranging from the out-patient status of probation to maximum security imprisonment with "therapy". The System places as much authority as possible in professional diagnosticians ("Intake Assessment") who assess and regularly reassess each individual's need for further treatment. Like any hospital, the System is supposed to try to maximize the number of out-patients and minimize the number of intensive-care cases. It's this emphasis on minimizing the period of confinement which gives the Adult Corrections Study much of its progressive tone, since whatever the theories behind the Study, its implementation is supposed to have the effect of letting people out of jail sooner. The Study's authors think that the state's present maximum security population should be cut by about 50%, and that each released prisoner should have to go through a period of several months' parole, even if he has already completed his sentence when he is released.

The authors of the Adult Corrections Study never state this "treatment theory" of prison anywhere in their report; it has to be deduced from the language they use and the recommendations they make. It could well be that they weren't really aware that their theory is just that--a theory--and not a set of well-established facts. It's an easy enough slip to make, because the rehabilitation/treatment model of corrections is the basis of just about every prison in the country. While the resulting prisons vary widely, they all have the same official purpose behind them--to combat crime by in some way changing and rehabilitating the people who are imprisoned in them. The differences in philosophy and approach from one prison or prison system to another are essentially differences over how best to make this theory work--should you play up the stick or the carrot? what are the most cost-effective carrots? and so on...The theory itself is accepted everywhere, by liberals and conservatives, by law-and-order politicians and sociology PhDs, by policemen and prison reform agitators. So it shouldn't be too surprising that such a pervasive idea has a way of popping up in correctional literature as though it were a self-evident truth.

The "treatment" theory of prison is an idea which always seems fresh and new whenever it's brought up in the form of proposals for improving the prisons. At the same time, it's an idea which *never* really seems new: after all, who hasn't heard of the idea that prisons ought to rehabilitate people? And who wouldn't agree?

The reason that the treatment theory doesn't

seem new is that it isn't. As a matter of fact, it's exactly as old as the American prison itself.

In 1838 the South Carolina General Assembly appointed a committee to investigate crime and punishment in the state. For the next two years the committee members gathered data on the state's courts and the prison system (which was at that time dispersed among the various districts of the state), and corresponded with prison officials in other states and with leading authorities on penology throughout the United States and Europe.

The committee found that the criminal code was overly harsh and capricious in its application--most crimes were punishable by hanging, whipping or pillorying, and in many cases juries would refuse to convict clearly guilty defendants because of the severity of the punishment. The district jails were poorly constructed, overcrowded and easy to escape from. Like the Adult Corrections Study of 1973, the committee's 1840 report concluded that the existing prison system was really an ineffective, inefficient "non-system." And instead of piecemeal reform, the committee proposed an entirely new model of corrections for the state.

The committee's basic approach was one that should be familiar by now: a penal system should seek to reform criminals, not simply punish them. This idea must have been controversial back then, because the report's authors went to some lengths to defend it. "Punishment in the hands of a civilized and enlightened people," they wrote, "is never vindictive." Reviewing statistics from other states, England, Europe and even ancient Rome, they continued: "Your committee is satisfied that the enforcement of severe and cruel punishments has no effect whatever, on the minds of the vicious and criminal, in deterring them from the commission of similar offenses...Crime has never been prevented by the severity with which it was punished."

Instead, the Committee proposed a system of individualized treatment which "may be graduated to suit every shade of crime and every age, habit and character of the culprits." This system, the committee felt sure, would "soften the heart of the convict, bring him to reflect on his past life with sorrow and repentance, and fit

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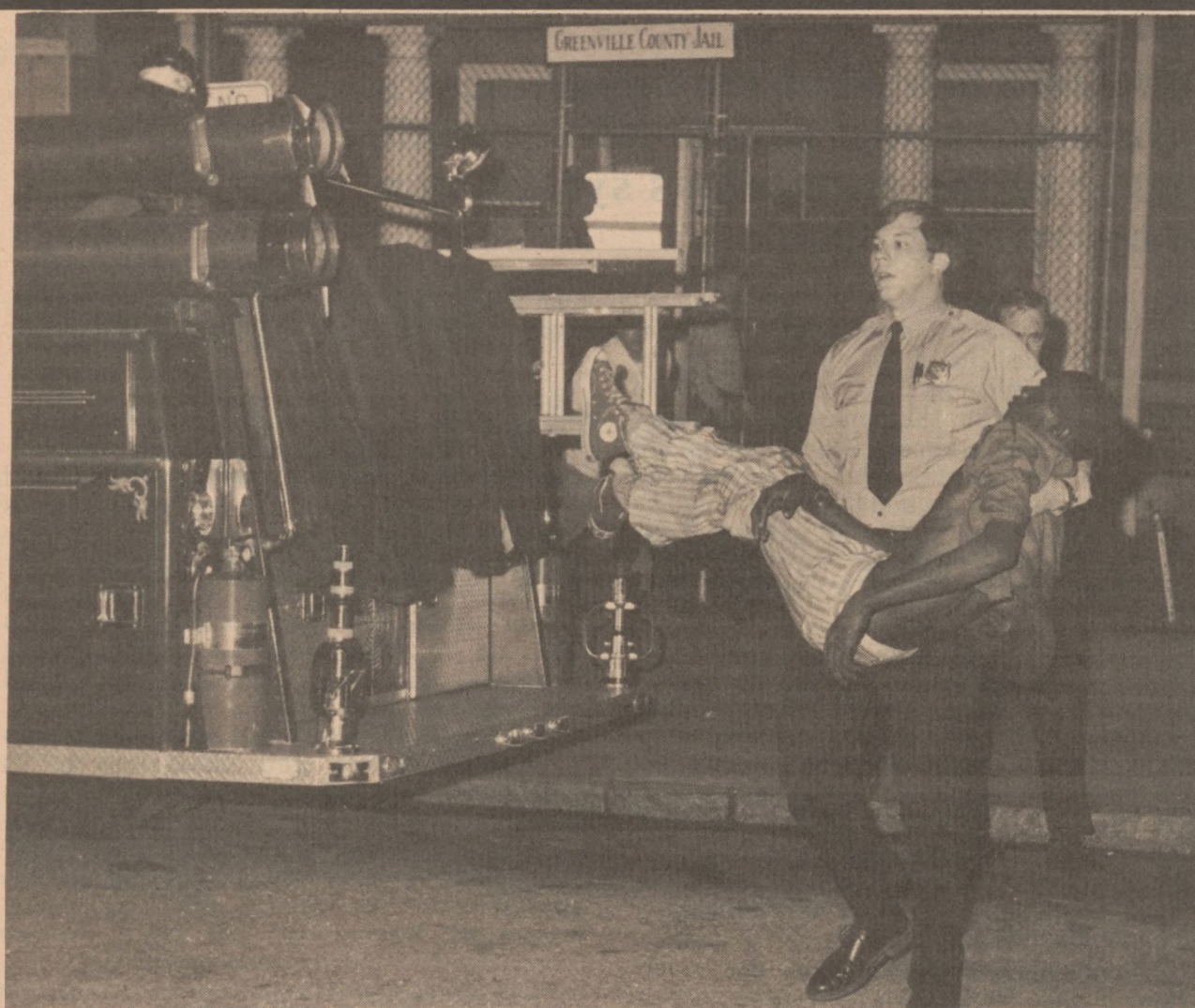
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A prisoner is evacuated from Greenville County Jail in 1972 during one of a series of mattress fires that inmates set to draw public attention to what they considered deplorable conditions in the jail.

his mind for the reception of religious principles and the love of God..." The convict would also be given vocational training and taught to read. When discharged after a few years of this treatment, "he has no vindictive feelings to gratify. He has received no brutal treatment at the hands of the law...All the recollections which he carried with him from his prison are those of kindness, moral gentleness, and religious persuasion."

The means by which the committee proposed to effectuate this humane and progressive correctional philosophy was through the creation of a central state penitentiary in which all the prisoners would be kept in absolute solitary confinement for their entire sentences. Under this plan, which was modelled after the first American penitentiary at Philadelphia, each convict was to be imprisoned in an individual cell with a small adjoining outdoor space for recreation. He would be given work to do and a Bible to read and would receive occasional visits from a clergyman or other upright members of the community who could check up on his moral progress. Apart from these visits, the prisoner would be absolutely alone, month after month, and year after year. "By this system," the committee emphasized, "he is cut off from the world and from all intercourse and communication with his family, friends and acquaintances. He neither hears nor knows anything which occurs beyond the walls of his narrow cell. He is, as it were, entombed alive, and brought to think and reflect on his past life."

The most striking thing about this plan is that despite its almost unbelievably cruel mode of "treatment", its backers were humanitarian reformers with the best of intentions. Their ideas on penology were taken from the leading experts of their time, and represented the most modern, up-to-date thought on the subject. And yet there was clearly something terribly wrong with the plan of prison reform that they had come up with.

The most obvious error in their scheme was the idea that a person who is "entombed alive" for a period of years is going to be morally uplifted by the experience. In Pennsylvania, where this system was actually tried for a period of 80 years, a great many prisoners were driven mad by the prolonged isolation, and if few of them returned to crime upon their release (as the penitentiary authorities claimed was the case), it may only have been because they were mentally and physically incapable of doing much of anything by that point.

It seems hard to believe today that the prison reformers of 1840 could have had so little

imagination or compassion to have been unable to see this simple truth behind the plan that they were so earnestly advancing. But perhaps, it's really not so hard to understand. The legislators, after all, were well-educated citizens, pillars of the community, who had no contact with the sort of people who would be consigned to their penitentiary. The convicts, to them, were no more than statistics, problems of social engineering rather than flesh-and-blood human beings. And beyond that, the convicts were people who had no voices. Their protests and their misery would never be expressed in legislative debates or in the pages of South Carolina's newspapers, and even if they were, no one would have to pay any attention to them, because, after all, they were just convicts. Then too, the reformers saw their plan as an alternative to capital punishment in many cases, and this apparently contributed to a feeling of righteous zeal which made almost anything permissive.

But their advocacy of "entombment" wasn't the only flaw in their plan. While the reformers advanced the penitentiary scheme as a cure for crime, they couldn't explain what caused crime in the first place. To the extent that crime was a logical result of social conditions--poverty, unemployment, and so on--the treatment of individual criminals, even if completely successful, couldn't even have much impact on the overall rate of crime in the society: it could only remove the rehabilitated prisoner from the criminal class, which nevertheless remains and grow until the social conditions which created it were removed. And even if crime was to some extent the result of individual irrationality or illness, the backers of the penitentiary scheme had no idea whatever of what this individual pathology of crime was, or how it could be treated. They had no way of knowing why one person commits a crime while another person in the same circumstances does not, and they had no way of knowing whether their "treatment" was effective or not, since they could not compare the crime rate of ex-prisoners with that of criminals who were never caught and subjected to the penitentiary. The plan which they advanced, while couched in scientific language, was in reality based on nothing more than the conventional morality of the age, a morality which they proposed to force on South Carolina's convict population with a kind of witch-doctor's fanaticism.

Looking back at South Carolina's first "model system" of corrections more than 130 years after

it was originally proposed, it's not too hard to see what was wrong with it. With the passage of time, schemes which seemed perfectly sensible when they were first concocted became transparent, and their fallacies clear for everyone to see. But if the authors of the 1973 Adult Corrections Study were aware of the work of their predecessors of 1840, they failed to notice some rather striking parallels between that first report and their own.

The authors of both plans based their programs on the idea that, whatever the underlying social causes of crime, it can be reduced by some system of "treatment" of those individuals who happen to get caught. Since any kind of individualized treatment requires that the individual have something the matter with him that can be treated, both systems emphasize certain characteristics which are supposed to be typical of the people to be committed to them: moral degradation, "meanness" and "cunning" in 1840; "behavioral disorders" and lack of "self-control and self-respect" in 1973. Both of these systems were to be compulsory, and while the 1973 Model System includes several outer circles of non-prison supervision (probation, "intensive community supervision," etc.), the central element of both systems of treatment is imprisonment. Both plans firmly espouse the notion that even the most intensive, restrictive imprisonment can be "therapeutic" if it is done in just the right way. Both plans describe the workings of a proper prison system in some detail, but neither presents any evidence that the application of their principles have actually reduced crime anywhere they've been put into practice. Both plans promised to be very expensive, but both were supposed to prove more economical in the long run. And both are suffused with a humanitarian spirit of reform.

The first model system was never adopted: despite the committee's plea that South Carolina should be willing to invest a few thousand dollars in "the alleviation of misery and the improvement of the moral man," the 1840 legislature apparently thought that the whole scheme was going to be too expensive, and the proposed penitentiary was never built. (When the State Penitentiary, now the Central Correctional Institution--was finally erected just after the Civil War, it was a far cry from what the 1840 report had envisioned: the penitentiary seemed to have been intended primarily as a forced labor camp for black convicts who were no longer subject to plantation justice, and modern ideas of rehabilitation were never emphasized.)

The outlook for the new Model System is a lot brighter. The federal government is now in the business of funding prison reform programs and has already provided \$1.5 million to help set up the first of the regional correctional centers (this one in the Greenwood area) in order to try the system out. It appears likely that over the next several years the bulk of the system will be put into effect, replacing the county prisons and decentralizing the state prisons throughout South Carolina. A third maximum security capacity of the system (along with the Manning Correctional Institute and the new prison just now being completed on Broad River Road), to about 1200.

Private industries will be encouraged to locate within the regional correctional centers: these will pay at least the federal minimum wage to inmates, who will then be able (and required) to pay for their "room and board" in prison. Inmate workers will also be in a position to pay restitution to the victims of their crimes, and to help support their families. Textile companies, apparently interested in using this immobilized work-force, have already expressed an interest in setting up mills behind the walls, but the department is exploring a wide range of other industries before deciding which ones to involve in the program. At the maximum security prisons, the old state-run Prison Industry system is apparently going to continue in effect: the laundry at Manning and an enlarged furniture factory at the new prison on Broad River Road will provide "work therapy" for the prisoners and a few hundred thousand dollars a year for the industries program and the state.

The results of all these changes will probably be something like this. A prisoner coming into the Model System will find himself in a maze of assessments and evaluations which will determine

...Most of the crimes which will land future criminals in prison for "treatment" will, as now, be unsuccessful attempts to obtain a little of the easy money which many successful and upright South Carolinians obtain by income tax evasion, bribery, etc.

what's going to happen to him. For the lucky ones the result will be some type of partial release, and for these people, the Model System will be a great improvement over the present system, since they won't be locked up nearly so much, if at all. Others will be sent to regional correctional centers near their homes. Living conditions there will be better than at CCI, and the pay (even after everyone has taken their cut) will be a little better than in the present Prison Industries program. The maximum security institutions will be less crowded—at least at first—than the present facilities, but for all the talk about therapeutic communities, these places will be just as full of anger and despair as any maximum security prison anywhere else. The residents of all these prisons will continue to be drawn almost entirely from the poor and working class. Most of the crimes which land them in prison for "treatment" will, as now, be unsuccessful attempts to obtain by theft, drugs or armed robbery a little of the easy money which many successful and upright South Carolinians obtain by income tax evasion, antitrust and anti-pollution violations, bribery, unfair trade and labor practices, and so on. And the atmosphere inside any of these prisons will probably not be too different from what is found in the state prisons right now—hundreds of men, most of them black, almost all of them poor, living the powerless lives of children and waiting until a folder-full of paperwork in some filing cabinet says that they're ready to be allowed to go home.

Director Leeke's national reputation will continue to grow with the completion of each new, modern-looking "correctional facility," and South Carolina will become a model for other states to copy. Statistics will be produced to show that the Model System is a great success, and meanwhile South Carolina's crime rate, for reasons that have nothing to do with any of this, will continue to rise, just as it has and will everywhere else in the country.

The system's most enduring result is going to be 12 or so brand-new prisons scattered through every part of the state. The only justification for these prisons is that they'll be better than the old ones that they replace. A hundred years from now, they may be run-down enough to justify building another generation of prisons to replace them.

Inside these prisons people will be manipulated by the hope of release and the fear of stricter confinement, just as they are in the non-model system that we have right now. The men in charge of the system will call this "treatment," if only to hide from themselves and the public the fact that for the most part what's going on is punishment.

An ineffective punishment at that. Prison-as-punishment is probably no more effective in stopping crime than is prison-as-treatment: increasing criminal penalties may help elect politicians, but it never seems to slow rising crime rates. Punishment can always be made more crushing for the small minority of law-breakers who are actually identified, prosecuted, convicted and imprisoned, but such examples aren't much of a deterrent to the much larger group of offenders who don't expect to be caught, and won't be. It's quite possible that the fear of long prison sentences does contribute to the desperation of fugitives who are already being sought for serious crimes: few South Carolinians have forgotten the fatal shooting of those two

Kershaw County sheriff's deputies last winter by men who were wanted on a previous murder charge. Of course, fatal shoot-outs with police aren't the sort of impact on criminal behavior which prison officials like to brag about, or list among the contributions of the prison system to the public welfare.

An alternative to all of this would be to get rid of prisons. Not change their names or redesign them with invisible electronic barriers instead of steel fences (as envisioned not long ago by the Department of Corrections' PR man), but close them down for good and leave "treatment" for people who want it and need it. All of the services which prisons are supposed to offer (education, vocational training, etc.) can be provided more easily and more effectively outside of prison. Individual victims of crime would benefit far more from a system by which the person who committed the crime would have to repay them for their losses than they do now by having him sent to prison (and for those who still insist on the value of deterrence, a system of restitution can be seen as a deterrent to crime as well as a means of compensating for it).

The abolition of prisons is an idea that the pros of the corrections business aren't too keen on. Director Leeke says he'd like nothing better than to be able to close down all the prisons tomorrow, but of course he can't because there's no "viable alternative" (implying, presumably, that prisons *are* viable, even though no one, including Leeke, seems to be willing to defend what our prisons have accomplished to date.)

There's no way of knowing for sure what would actually happen if prisons were abolished, because that happens to be the one prison reform scheme that's never been tried, here or anywhere else in the United States. The State of Massachusetts cut its juvenile prison system by 94 percent between 1969 and 1972, and so far there's been no increase in juvenile crime as a result. The state official who supervised this near-demolition of his own correctional system believes that the same could safely be done with the adult prisons, but while there's little real evidence that he's wrong about that, we won't know for sure until it's been tried.

There are some results of abolishing the prisons that we *can* predict for sure, right now. An end to the prisons in South Carolina would mean an end to all the things that I've tried to describe in this series of reports: an end to ten-cent-an-hour jobs, to gassings inside locked cells, to the vast and complex system of prison crime which depends on official toleration and participation. It would mean an end to the large and fast-growing network of prison facilities, and mazes of bars, towers and barbed-wire fences; an end to \$20 million and \$30 million annual outlays to pay for a system that almost no one seems to think is working; an end to the circular parade of prison reform, to the lavishly-funded studies and glossy reports which find amazing new vocabularies to dress up discredited old ideas. And abolition would mean an end to the almost indescribable dreariness, the tension, the violence, the enforced childishness, the utter uselessness of prison life.

Of course, South Carolina's present generation

of prison reformers don't have much reason to fear that the system that they have to work on is going to be abolished from under them anytime soon. Real changes in the way our society deals with crime and criminals won't take place while most people either don't care about the whole matter, or believe that "something" is being done already. So the Model System probably has years ahead of it in which to try out its various programs on the thousands of people who will pass through it.

One last prediction: at some point in the future, the assumptions of the Model System will begin to appear to most people as just as hollow and false as those of the 1840 model system now seems to us. But when that begins to happen, there may merely be a new surge of the same old kind of reform. The idea of prison seems to be rooted very deeply in this society, in all of its inequalities and injustices. If that weren't so, the prison idea could never have survived such a long history of uninterrupted failure. A society where a few people have enormous wealth while many people have very little will always be building prisons of one sort or another, and there's no use in pretending otherwise.

If prison really is so closely linked to the level of conflict and injustice in society, then perhaps it makes a kind of sense that South Carolina, with so much poverty and its future mortgaged to corporations in New York and Frankfurt, should be a leader in designing the model prison systems of the future. The over-enthusiastic author of the Department's official history may have expressed a deeper truth than he intended when he concluded, "The dynamic Department of Corrections spearheads the new South Carolina!"

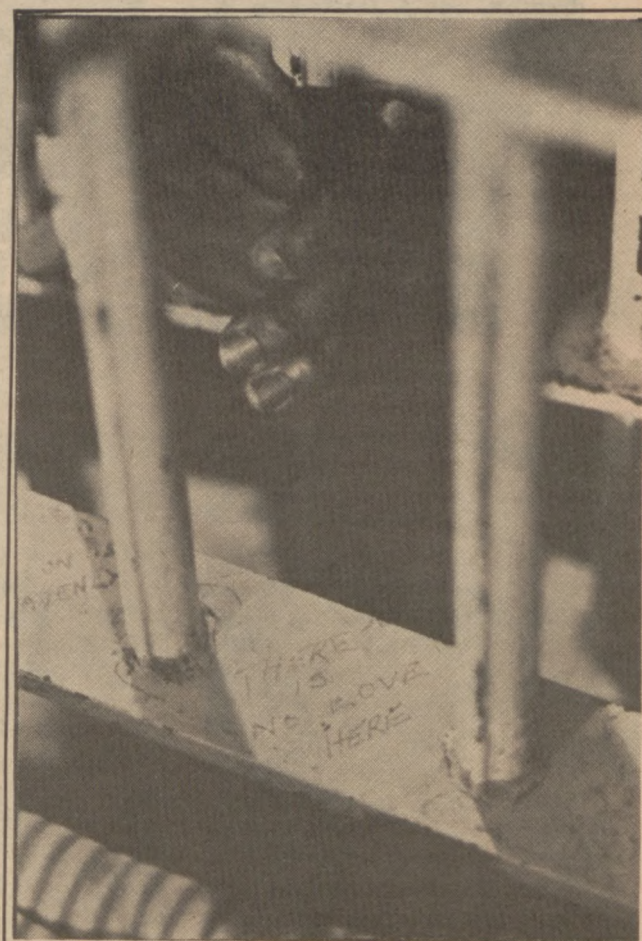


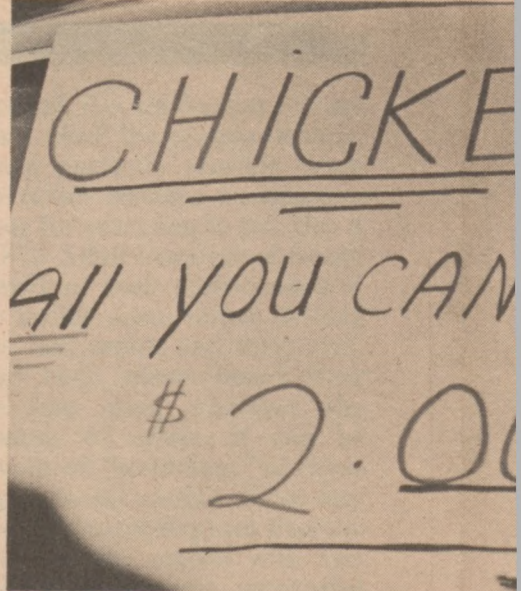
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Mix 420 pounds of chicken with 170 pounds of rice and 70 pounds of sausage and cook until you have chicken bog. Add Red White and His Dixie Blue Grass Boys and Girls singing such favorites as "Love's Gonna Live Here Again" and "Amazing Grace." Blend with the oil of every aspiring politician in Horry County and the ambitious sweat of statewide candidates. Add essence of a 100-year-old Democratic Party tradition to banish Republicans. Stew shortly in bourbon or home brew, if available from paper cups, garnish with signs, posters, balloons, and every conceivable political gimmick. Top with the Holliday spirit and serve every other spring in the "last outpost of Americanism" in the "independent Republic of Horry." And there you have the recipe for the Galivants Ferry Democratic Stump Speaking.

Soon after the Holliday family moved to Galivants Ferry about 1869, they began encouraging political candidates to come to the Horry County crossroads during each election year to meet the voters. In time, it became a traditional event, the first statewide stump speaking of the season, where aspiring politicians from all over the state came to tell the Horry County farmers they could spell "agerculture" and loved the smell of tobacco. And in the days before radio, television, and billboard advertising, those promise-full springtime speeches and personally-offered campaign cards carried a lot of weight in the voting booth. The Galivants Ferry Stump was a model of democratic fervor. No city slicker candidates could fool these people—they wanted a man who gets his hands dirty, plows a straight line, and who was common enough to be worried about their problems.

One of Joe Holliday's favorite stories about the stump meeting concerns the time a candidate came riding up in his new Packard with his son driving. He lost his election miserably. "His problem was he drove the Packard. He should have been driving a Ford," says Holliday.

But things have changed a little in South Carolina, and even in Horry County. The state regularly goes Republican in national elections. The Sixth District (which encompasses Horry County) has a Republican congressman. And the wealthy Holliday brothers—Joe and John Monroe—have even been known to attend a Republican fund raising affair here and there, and, rumor has it—to circle a Republican name or two in the sanctity of the voting booth.

So it was interesting to note that a large portion of the crowd—estimated at 3,000 by one highway patrolman—seemed to be made up of Democrat-til-I-die farmers come to listen and choose a candidate. Instead it was made up largely of candidates, their staffs, and the press—the latter in search of what their editors term "local color." (Those salt-of-the-earth types present suggested they might be the residual of a one-time dense farm population which has now moved to the small towns, forgotten FDR, works in the textile mills, and splits its votes between George Wallace and the Republicans.) And those few who had come just to eat and listen were swarmed by vote-seekers offering their services—not unlike octogenarians who had wandered into an undertakers convention.

The candidates were there to persuade energy, if not polish, offered by Horry candidates and gubernatorial candidates non-candidates milling around for the flesh among old supporters and the pos votes for a friend: Fritz Hollings (who has opposition this year) and ex-Sixth District McMillan (alias Mr. Democrat or John words. As the specter of—no, not comm to some—Republicanism looms larger. each other less and call more loudly for u

The folks had been arriving since speaking was about to begin. Reverent long invocation, which some of those st podium took to be the longest "grace" blessing was that long, the food must mosied over to the serving table.

The candidates, all introduced by began their promising—of better scho roads, more rain—anything within or speeches were limited to five minute would overrun that limit in the heat o politely stand up and shuffle his p enough.

The major event of the evening was seven candidates for governor. Col Maurice Bessinger was first. He had a horse, wearing his white suit, proclaim man who can lead us all away from ou identify more fully with the problem made his strongest point as a propo "We've got to bring back capital pu (murderers) don't mind going back to color tv, softball, baseball, card-play like an advertisement for murder.

Next up was John Bolt Culbertson his neck. Culbertson is the perennial Democratic Party politics. An ice uncompromising about politics that statewide office. He talked about ca only \$100 so far in this campaign. campaign contributions because he believe that anyone who does accept when he takes office.

The next speaker was William 26-year veteran of the U.S. Congre blue suit, his arms close by side. D his ole white-suited, arm-flailing eva dignified, earnest pleading with th the public relations man's concep that's what he's running for: chief the crowd his experience in Washi

KEN-BOO

CAN EAT

OO

ARS

old-time politics



Pug Ravenel and friend



Maurice Bessinger



The STATE's Levona Page, left, and Lt. Governor Earle E. Morris, right

Joe Petty & the WIS camera crew



PHOTOS BY JULIE BRITT BYRUM

there to persuade the voters -- with equal offered by Horry County school board torial candidates alike. And there were around for the re-assurance of pressed rters and the possibility of winning some Hollings (who has no Democratic Primary ad ex-Sixth District congressman John L. democrat or Johnny Mac) both said a few of-no, not communism, but almost as bad i looms larger. the Democrats criticize more loudly for unity.

arriving since 5:30 and by 7 p.m., the begin. Reverend Robert Page offered a some of those standing far away from the longest "grace" ever. They decided if the the food must be awfully good, so they ig table.

introduced by John Monroe Holliday, of better schools, better teachers, more ing within or beyond their power. The to five minutes, and when a candidate t in the heat of oratory, Holliday would shuffle his papers. It was always hint

he evening was the speech-making by the governor. Columbia barbeque magnate first. He had galloped in astride a white i suit, proclaiming himself the honorable away from our troubles. He said he could n the problems of the common folk. He it as a proponent of the electric chair. ck capital punishment," he said. "They going back to prison. Three meals a day, all, card-playing..." He sounded almost murder.

lt Culbertson, his white hair curling down he perennial maverick in South Carolina ics. An iconoclast so honest and so politics that he has never been elected to ed about campaign financing-he's spent i campaign. He said he was accepting no because he thinks it is ridiculous to does accept them will be "his own man"

as William Jennings Bryan Dorn, the U.S. Congress, dressed in white shirt and by side. Dorn's style has changed from -flailing evangelistic preaching to a quiet ng with the people to understand. He is i's concept of the ideal executive. And for: chief executive of the state. He told in Washington would serve them well in

the pursuit and spending of federal revenue sharing funds, a rather cryptic promise at best. And before Holliday prompted him to finish, Dorn managed to squeeze in the claim that he is the only "bona-fide farmer to offer for governor in more than a generation."

Milton Dukes, Baptist preacher and Charleston used car salesman, followed Dorn and proved to be the highlight of the evening. Like a Red Skelton imitation of a candidate, he shuffled up, fumbled with the microphone, and waved at a photographer. He swung into his full Baptist oratorical style, compared the present state of the United States to Rome at the time of the Decline and Fall, and said that divine intervention was the only hope of the country. He stopped short of saying his election as governor would constitute that "divine intervention."

Pug Ravenel, who spoke after Dukes, wasted no time in apologizing for his Harvard education and told a joke about educated fellows who have no common sense. He let these people know he was proud to be among the real people, who must deal with the real problems of life. The former Harvard quarterback said the spirit, the decorations, the music, the speeches reminded him of football pep rallies. Still, Harvard just ain't Aynor, though Ravenel didn't admit it.

Ravenel's premise that the governor of South Carolina could have some affect on Arthur Burns (chairman of the Federal Reserve Board) and President Nixon and their economic policies seemed as specious as Dorn's contentions about his experience and revenue sharing. But Ravenel won perhaps the most applause of the evening, though his vocabulary was sometimes a little high-falooting for Galivants Ferry.

And finally, there was Nick Zeigler, who only two weeks ago was telling reporters the governor's race was just a popularity contest and there were really no issues. Zeigler must have decided he wasn't so popular because he announced he had sent an open letter to the governor, urging him to speak forcefully to the legislature and persuade them to pass legislation on a broad range of issues, from tidelands protection, to campaign finance disclosure laws, to ethics legislation. Suddenly, he had as issue, the power of executive persuasion, perhaps the major power of the South Carolina governor. Zeigler was the last gubernatorial candidate to speak and many were beginning to leave, but his speech was the most issue-oriented of the seven.

The speeches continued until well after 11 o'clock, but the crowd had thinned considerably after the governor's speeches. As people searched the dark pecan grove for their cars, Tom Turnipseed's voice could be heard over the loudspeakers, challenging Attorney General Dan McLeod on issue after issue. We accepted a free plate of leftover chicken bog and headed for the highway. The chicken bog is good, but once every two years is often enough for the rest.

-Jon Buchan

There's no cure like prevention

It was a typical day at the spacious, old stone house on Lincoln Street where the Brothers and Sisters program has its headquarters and operates a lively neighborhood youth center.

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The sounds of children at play drowned out the noisy traffic on nearby Elmwood Avenue. In the yard, a small group of laughing pre-schoolers played contentedly among supervising volunteer workers, while inside, the older, less rambunctious young people chatted with Sharon Casey, one of the program's counselors. The atmosphere was relaxed - young and old, black and white coming together on an equal footing and, what's more, enjoying it.

This kind of relaxed, informal atmosphere is exactly what the six-year-old Brothers and Sisters program tries to create among the some 500 children they service in the Columbia area and the 342 community volunteers. According to program director Clay Normand, the program aims to dispute the "old textbook theory of 'don't get involved'" and to show people the self-satisfaction as well as the community benefits that come from helping those with problems.

Since the program began in August, 1969, Brothers and Sisters personnel have become increasingly convinced that their method is the most workable and most effective solution to the troublesome juvenile delinquency problem in Columbia. By working on a one-to-one basis with young people who have already run into trouble with the law or who come from problem homes, program workers feel that they can prevent further offenses by making the



The Brothers and Sisters, both little and big, share a moment together.

youngsters know they have a friend and confidante who can steer them in the right direction.

"The key to what we're doing is prevention," explained Normand, who was one of the original founders of Brothers and Sisters. "We're trying to keep these kids out of trouble."

The volunteer workers, who must undergo a weekend training session led by experienced psychologists and sociologists, do not work exclusively with the child, however. Instead, they try to help the total family in such areas as education, employment, medical aid, and dental assistance. "We try to be supportive of the parents. We don't want our volunteers spending money and trying to buy the attention of their Little Brother or Sister," Normand said.

So far, the Brothers and Sisters' philosophy has worked well in deterring youthful offenders. Many youngsters, especially those around the susceptible ages of nine or ten years old, are able to talk about their problems, to feel that "there is someone they can trust, and

who can accept them." Young girls, who are most frequently referred to the program for problems like "shoplifting, school problems or early pregnancies," are becoming involved in the constructive activities which are offered at the Brothers and Sisters neighborhood center. And both boys and girls realize that their actions reflect on the total program, giving incentive to stay out of trouble, workers say.

Despite the success that the program has enjoyed, it does have its problems, and disturbingly, the main ones are financial. The program is financed entirely through donations, and the budget is so slim that decent salaries, even for full-time workers who spend long hours trying to make Brother and Sisters a success, are out of the question.

One full-time (and perhaps, even that is an understatement) employee has a weekly take-home pay of \$18. For others, there is even less. Yet, although Normand admitted that other, more lucrative job offers are often tempting, the workers stay with it, realizing that if they leave

"where would the kids be then?"

All of the program's somewhat skimpy income is "concentrated on the children," according to Normand. While the workers do not generally go out into the community to solicit donations, sometimes they have no choice. "We spend the money on the children, and wait until we're almost out of funds before we say 'Hey, we don't have the rent money for this month'; then we have to do something about it," he laughed.

While the program personnel realize that there might be other ways to obtain financing, they aren't really willing to put up with "many strings" which are attached in receiving state or local funding. In fact, for two and one-half months, the program went under the auspices of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, until Normand and his co-workers realized that the program's effectiveness had suffered greatly.

"It was really just two and one-half months of problems," Normand pointed out. Although the program no longer faced

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"...One area in which Brothers and Sisters has succeeded where similar programs have difficulty is in recruiting minority volunteers..."

financial difficulties while under the department and workers' salaries tripled, there were simply too many strings attached in trying to work under the state bureaucracy.

Likewise, the Brothers and Sisters program has run into complications when trying to obtain financial help from other sources. At one time, Normand considered turning Brothers and Sisters into a branch of the national Big Brother program. However, they insisted that the Columbia chapter be limited exclusively to boys and, according to Normand, "the little girls are half the problem." For this reason, Brothers and Sisters

"turned down their money," despite the fact that it could have been put to good use.

Since October, when Brothers and Sisters left the Department of Youth Services, workers have been concentrating their energy on "getting things back on their feet," Normand said. Now, in spite of their shaky financial status, program personnel are ready to launch an extensive summer program which will be held at the Lincoln Street Center; there, Little Brothers and Sisters will come to enjoy a full slate of group activities including art, dance, sewing, study classes and exercise sessions. If things go well, additional local citizens and

students will volunteer to help out in the program's activities starting this summer, Normand said.

There are no strict requirements for becoming a Brothers and Sisters volunteer worker--except, of course, a sincere interest in the program and a real desire for change. Most of the volunteers are students, mainly from the University of South Carolina, and although persons 18 years of age or older are preferred, exceptions are made in certain circumstances.

One area in which Brothers and Sisters has succeeded where many similar programs have difficulty is in recruiting minority volunteers. Normand mentioned that about



Clay Normand

60 percent of the volunteers are black, which he said is an advantage in a program where 85 percent of the participating children are of the same color.

Also, there are a large number of young married couples who do

volunteer work with the program, giving them valuable experience in dealing with children before "they have any of their own."

As Normand said, the Brothers and Sisters workers are part of a "new breed of volunteerism -- they're younger, there are more from minority groups, and from varied backgrounds." And while there is an increased amount of church involvement (even in programs which have no religious affiliation) and participation by retired people, even these are not interested in the "traditional kind of charity things."

"They're not into such token gestures as dropping baskets off on a doorstep at Christmastime then running away so they won't have to see what's inside the house.... They want to get involved and they're willing to admit there is no such thing as a perfect person."

Books

Previews of the elections

by Ralph Karpinos

Both the Watergate inquiry, an aftermath of the 1972 presidential campaign, and the 1974 political campaign will enter their most important stages yet in the next few weeks. In Washington, the House Judiciary Committee and the special Watergate prosecutor appear to be nearing the end of their investigations. And here in South Carolina, candidates for state and local offices are picking up momentum as they aim toward the July primaries.

Probably in large part because of Watergate, questions of who gives what to whom and in exchange for what are taking on as much or more importance than candidates' backgrounds and views on issues.

Candidates and the public both are calling for disclosures of gifts and campaign contributions. As election time draws closer, we are likely to see a growing list of candidates trying to out-disclose their competition with lists of contributors and old income tax statements.

A number of books published last year and a half including these three, deal in part with some of these questions of financial influence and campaigning. The first two, written by staff members of *Rolling Stone*, are specifically about the 1972 campaign for president. The third, by an independent political writer, deals with the history of campaign financing, its present character and its future. Since all were published months ago, the Watergate inquiry, a minor part of each book, has brought out more evidence of questionable campaign practices in 1972. Had these authors known then what we know now, their views might have been somewhat different, particularly those of George Thayer, author of the book on campaign financing. But all three are important not just for what they tell us about the past, but for what we can learn to look for in the '74 campaign.

Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail '72 By Dr. Hunter Thompson. Straight Arrow Books, \$7.95

For Hunter Thompson, the 1972 campaign, which he covered

as a national correspondent for *The Rolling Stone*, was in his words "a tremendous high." A compilation of his *Stone* articles with some amendments, Thompson's book is a highly personalized, opinionated, and funny account of the presidential race from the winter strategy sessions, through the long list of primaries, the two national conventions and the final weeks of McGovern's campaign and Nixon's non-campaign.

As Joe McGinnis illustrated in his book *The Selling of the President* a few years ago, modern day political campaigning is being taken out of the realm of open discussion and debate and put in the television studios, make up rooms and offices of the Madison Avenue advertising agencies. As the trend continues, journalists will have to rely more on a technique like Thompson's in order to be able to give their readers a view of what a campaign and a candidate are really like. To portray what an office seeker is all about, journalists will have to go beyond the carefully edited video tapes, stylized press releases and well-rehearsed speeches.

Thompson's style is another question. While his tough and sometimes brutal descriptions of candidates and strategists (as well as a fellow writer on occasion) are some of the qualities making Thompson's account one no other reporter could write, these same qualities are responsible for some critics dismissing his book as irresponsible and unbelievable. For many readers, what the author may gain by his technique he tends to lose by his style.

In answer to this criticism, Thompson would likely say he

couldn't care less. He has made his point, giving us a version of the campaign conventional journalists playing by the rules would not be able to write. If you agree with his politics, (pro-McGovern but more strongly anti-politician), the book will entertain and inform and in the end may leave you a little sad. If you disagree with his views, you may not be able to stand him enough to finish reading it.

"McGovern made some stupid mistakes," Thompson acknowledges as the campaign nears the end, "but in context they seem almost frivolous compared to the things Richard Nixon does every day of his life on purpose, as a matter of policy and perfect expression of everything he stands for."

"Jesus, where will it all end? How low do you have to stoop in this country to be president?"

The Boys on the Bus. By Timothy Crouse. Random House, \$7.95.

While Thompson was describing the campaign in his various states of inebriation and hallucination, Crouse, another *Stonewriter*, was reporting on the members of the national campaign press corps, including Thompson.

What he shows us in his informal yet informative chronicle of the campaign are the frustrations and weaknesses as well as the strengths of an all too often comfortably-close group of head-strong national political writers.

"Pack journalism" will never be the same, Nicholas von Hoffman says of *The Boys on the Bus*. Pack journalism, Crouse shows, is the tendency among

(continued on page 16)

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Sports/Basketball

Day-dreaming

by Robert McMillan III

"We've seen David Thompson and the rest of the State team play. We can beat State next year. I'm not saying we will beat State, but we're capable."

USC Associate Coach
Donnie Walsh

These are lazy days for college basketball coaches, despite protestations by some such as Maryland's Lefty Driesell that coaches work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, etc. The season, the playoffs for the lucky, and the long recruiting and banquet grinds are finished, and there has got to be a tendency to cut an hour or two off the working day here and there, to spend a little more time on the golf course than is possible during the often hectic days from October to early May.

It's also a chance to day-dream a bit, to examine the films, the statistics and the depth charts, to speculate a little about the upcoming season.

If you happen to be the University of South Carolina's Donnie Walsh, dreamin' and speculatin' is a pretty popular pasttime these days. We dropped by the USC basketball office the other day to find out what USC's players will be up to this summer,



Donnie Walsh

and found Walsh in a talking mood.

Walsh is of the considered opinion that the 1974-75 national campaign will be a free-for-all, with no one team dominating the scene as UCLA did for 10 years before suffering a loss to N.C. State in the national finals in March. In fact, he isn't adverse to go so far as to predict that his own team will be in the running for the national title come March '75 in San Diego. "We have a good chance to win it all," says Walsh. "This year it's going to be wide

open. UCLA will be good again but no team can lose a player like Bill Walton and not suffer." Walsh feels that State will be hurt by the loss of 7-4 center Tom Burleson (even though State coach Norman Sloan only last Friday signed 7-2 junior college transfer Tom Barker), but more than State being a worse team he feels there will be a general equalization of talent around the South and the nation as a whole.

"There probably will be a lot of 20-game winners next season, but I doubt seriously if they'll be any 25-game winners."

Walsh has moved quietly into the title of Associate Coach, after being at Carolina with Frank McGuire since 1969. He coached the team during McGuire's absence due to illness last winter, and did an effective job, winning several games while McGuire listened from a hospital bed.

He feels that "college basketball today is an eight-man game," and he feels that in '74-'75 USC will be at least eight-deep in players who can contribute positively to the team.

Five of the six players who

sometimes started last season will return, after a 22-5 record last year which included wins over such opponents as Marquette, Houston, Creighton and Pittsburgh, and lost by only three points to Notre Dame and Alabama, both Top Ten teams. With those returnees and the eligibility of 6-9½ junior college transfer Tom Boswell, several rising sophomores and a couple of incoming freshmen, Walsh and McGuire appear to be knee-deep in available talent. "Boswell will be very aggressive on the offensive boards and already rates high on pro draft lists," Walsh stated.

The Carolina Associate Coach was also quick to relay some good news about New Jersey high school star Jack Gilloon, who has signed with the Gamecocks for next season, and participated in the Seamco Classic high school all-star game last Sunday in New York City. Gilloon was named most valuable player in the game, getting 16 points and ten assists in only one half of action and winning the MVP nomination over such high school stars as Moses Malone and others. Walsh said, "Gilloon would have gotten 25 assists if the other players could have caught his passes. Jack was hitting them in the head all night."

Walsh also mentioned 6-5 returning guard prospect Stu Klitenic, who will be battling for a starting guard slot with Gilloon and Billy Truitt, another incoming freshman. Klitenic averaged almost 30 points per game two years ago as a senior high schooler in Washington, D.C., but played sparingly last season as a frosh for Carolina. "The reason Stu didn't play much last year was he was Brian Winters' replacement. The only time Brian was out last year was when he was in foul trouble and we were usually behind then so we had to go to a pressing defense. Guard Jimmy Walsh played in those places because of his defense and ballhandling ability."

Since Carolina has no 7-4 giants to play center, even with the outstanding talent returning, one would feel that Walsh might express concern over the lack of super height inside. But he doesn't. "We'll rely more on speed and pressing defense than in the past. We worked with three pressing defenses in practice last year, although we only used one in game situations. It takes two years to learn a good pressing defense," Walsh thinks that the tendency in college basketball, as

in pro ball, will be reversing the "big man" in the middle trend of the sixties, and returning to a faster, smaller center with running, defense and quickness emphasized.

Another player that Walsh insists will help in '74-'75 for the Gamecocks is 6-9 rising sophomore Chuck Sherwood. The Gamecock staff apparently feels that Sherwood, who is only 17 years old, will benefit from his year of practice against the likes of Boswell and last year's starter, Bob Mathias, as well as the fact that he will develop physically because of his age.

"In hindsight we wish that we could have used Klitenic and Sherwood more than we did, but the game situations just didn't allow it," Walsh said.

That's one of the reasons Walsh, like his boss McGuire, is dead against first-year eligibility for players, even though Carolina has used to to wonderful advantage the past two years.

"The pressure of having to play varsity ball and survive academically, the lack of playing time that any freshman is likely to get, and the disappointment at that lack of playing time are my considerations," Walsh says. "It's hurt us recruiting this year, too. Carolina tries to be completely honest with its recruits and players. And it hurts to be honest sometimes." Because of Carolina's returning talent, many high school stars have shied away from the competition, the USC coaches are saying.

Thus USC has curtailed its recruiting year without signing a big-name frontcourt recruit -- no David Thompsons or Adrian Dantleys, anyway -- a fact that hardly leaves the confident Walsh complaining. "There will be another top-notch forward or two next year and we'll just have to recruit him. Carolina recruits by position and this year we didn't need a forward as bad as some of the times in the past."

And, oh yeah. Most of Carolina's players will be attending one of the two summer school sessions. Which means that some of the pick-up games at the Coliseum or Solomon Blatt Gym on the USC campus might include folks like Tom Owens of the Carolina Cougars, Kevin Joyce of Indiana, Brian Winters (drafted in the first round of the NBA draft this week), Rick Aydtlett, and Gary Gregor as well as the USC players. It should be entertaining. Meanwhile, Donnie Walsh will relax and do a little day-dreaming.

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Music/Edgar Winter & Fanny

Just sort of bad

EDGAR WINTER
(in concert)
at Carolina Coliseum

Something about the whole thing brought the term "teenybopper" to mind and it wasn't just the audience, though maybe that isn't important. It's indeed interesting to attend a concert with a few thousand teenagers, many of them early teenagers, filling the hall. Their enthusiasm is a joy to behold. At intermission they're all smiling, wandering around the aisles screaming happily in their friends' faces, "I can't hear!" Your typical college-age fan isn't so happy over attending a very noisy concert in which noise is the dominant element. But teens will actually fall for Rick Derringer in person because of his name. They will unquestioningly let themselves enjoy Winter on stage, regardless of the performance quality, simply because he is biggie Johnny Winter. These kids get off on



Edgar Winter, left, and Rick Derringer

Brownsville Station because "Smokin' in the Boys Room" was a good rockin' song written

strictly to their age group.

As a matter of fact I developed a lot of respect for Brownsville

during their warm-up appearance last Thursday night. From the professional standpoint I'm not at

all sure they did not outshine what was to come later. Everything about their set was mixed right. Nothing, no riffing or vocalizing or drumming, was overdone, and it all was done up well. I didn't get bored anyplace. As a trio they definitely accomplish as much as or more than the average warm-up group. If anything, they established *too much* rapport with the young audience, and how in the world can you fault an entertainer for that?

But the Derringer-Winter-group combination was a different story. Of course the audience was even more excited by them than by Brownsville, no doubt for some of the above reasons. They were like standing up throughout the hour-long set. I can't say that Winter's letting Derringer dominate the stage was *bad*. I can't say that little Ricky's acting like a Battle of the Bands amateur was, in itself, bad, though I must point out that his guitaring did not particularly dazzle me either. I can't say that the exceptional volume of everything was bad.

What I can say is that their set, when viewed as a whole, was, as a matter of fact, sort of bad. They came, they performed, they captured the audience, they displayed some of the talent which indeed may have gotten them where they are today. But I have to agree with the person I was with when she said, "Whatever happened to attending rock concerts and listening to the music? Edgar Winter used to be into producing music, I tell you, not just noise."

Edgar told the audience, near the end, that he would have to leave us with "Frankenstein." After five minutes or so of it two of us left him with "Frankenstein." If they did some fantastic encore in our absence that just blew everybody's mind, I offer my apologies. But even if they did do such an encore, I think we all deserved better. Winter, Schmitter. Bosh. Crud. Clymtuphitticam....

Bob Thompson

Dan Harmon

Sex, satanism a sure sell

FANNY
in concert
at The Copper Door

When Fanny came into prominence as a band four years ago, their claim to fame was that they comprised the only all-female rock band in existence. Well, that's not quite true. Surely there were others, but none were good enough or sensational enough to make national headlines. Except Fanny.

Things haven't changed much in the rock world in the past four years. There is a lot more hair, mascara and sequins to be seen, but most of that adorns male musicians. A few women are infiltrating the male bastion of rock music, such as guitarist April Lawton of Ramatam. But most have remained securely ensconced in the more familiar feminine milieus of folk and light rock. Carly Simon and Joni Mitchell typify the musically talented women who almost, but not quite, jump the gap from easy listening to frenetic rock. Most other women are content to provide backup vocals for the male bands.

Fanny is still the only all-female band which the average music listener could name off the top of their head. But the national press coverage for Fanny has lessened, and the group is nowhere near as popular as the top male groups.

Part of Fanny's problem is no doubt sexist in nature. The assets of good hard rock—strength, speed and volume exaggerated to the point of rebelliousness—don't exactly jibe with the still predominant image of women as meek man-pleasers. And naturally most rock fans, duped into believing that God for some reason gave women less talent and less dexterity than men, will tend to notice a female band's flaws more, because that's what they're taught to expect.

Being a female group can have some drawbacks, but it also has advantages. When you're one of a

kind it is hard to be trite, for one thing. There's no one to be compared to. And if you really want to get the crowds moving in a live performance, you can always flaunt your sex.

Fanny made the most of those pluses last Saturday at the Copper Door, capitalizing on a stage show blending sex and satanism to provide a welcome change from the frivolous-female image.

The theme of the show was "The Rock and Roll Survivors," which is also the title of the band's upcoming album to be released July 15. What it means is, rock and roll has gone through some changes and some bad times, but it is still a viable form of music, and Fanny is not going to desert it. The structure of the group is basic—electric guitar, keyboards, bass and drums—and so is the music. You'll find few of the trendy new ideas in music used by Fanny.

The band members came out dressed in black capes and glittery masks, which they soon shed in a satanic striptease which would have been a bit too camp if it hadn't been done with a wry sense of humor. Sinister-sounding poetry was interspersed with the

music. But the effect wasn't really eerie. It was more comic, as if Fanny was satirizing the exorcism-black magic band wagon which everyone from Carol Burnett to Harry Nilsson is jumping on. It was rather like Black Sabbath with a sense of humor. You could tell the girls were enjoying their little put-on by the smiles they sneaked after particularly ridiculous moments.

Musically Fanny was superb, mixing slow bluesy numbers with fast rockers that destroyed any illusions that a female band can't play the gutsy stuff. The lyrics brought to mind the social nonconformity on which the Rolling Stones rode to fame, except that the rebelliousness was seen from a female point of view. One song questioned whether women's liberationists weren't perhaps afflicted with "penis envy." Another cut suggested with mock-solemnity that no woman was really free until she "put out."

All the references to sex, along with Fanny's skimpy garb and suggestive gestures, were a planned part of the band's stage appeal. And they were successful, as one might have noticed from

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Cinema/"Sugarland Express"

In search of a storybook world

SUGARLAND EXPRESS
starring Goldie Hawn
at the Miracle Theatre

One Sunday afternoon in July, 1969, Lou Jean Poplin visited her husband Clovis at the Beauford H. Jester Pre-Release Center. Later that afternoon, they walked out together, stole a car, kidnapped a highway patrolman, and dashed off down the road to get their Baby Langston. Every highway patrolman in south Texas followed them. So did every kook with a rifle.

Sugarland Express tells the story of a young woman who has only one dream in life—the reunification of her family. Four months before her husband's release from prison, the local welfare department and court system take her child away from her and place the boy in a foster home. She was unfit to be a mother, they said. The child would

be better off in the home. Lou Jean didn't agree. "Prison made a woman out of me," she says, thumbing her nose at the system she can't understand and fighting the only way she knows how to get back her baby.

Director Steven Spielberg's exciting "getaway" film presents a frustrating and nerve-racking vision of a man and woman colliding with the great monolith of law and order. Motherhood, community, self-respect, and love clash with respect for the law (instead of respect for individuals) and prove too fragile to withstand the crunch.

A sparsely worded script allows a director with a fascinating visual style to tell a fairly straight story in an old-fashioned yet entertaining method. Working in the framework of a chase, Spielberg has plenty of opportunity for automotive thrills

and spills—the kind of flashy automobile footage that's been cropping up in films since the late sixties. Lou Jean's story allows the young director the ultimate "gimmick"—well over 100 patrol cars followed her, her husband, and their captive during their two day journey. Spielberg literally fills the screen with patrol cars, which merge into images of comedy, beauty, and horror.

With humor and excitement, Spielberg manages 100-car pile-ups, head-on collisions, and shoot-outs with the ease of a veteran. What distinguishes his film, however, is the brilliant manner in which he presents Lou Jean's intense desire to get to Sugarland—that one place in America where she can finally find happiness and identification as a woman.

Lou Jean is an ignorant young woman who decides she wants a home. Her vision of the world is a simple one. All she has to do, she thinks, is take her husband to Sugarland and get her baby back. In her storybook world, nothing can stop her.

Matthew Slide tries to stop her out of love and friendship but the young patrolman—well-meaning as he may be—cannot convince the



Goldie Hawn

desperate couple that they have a fair chance of winning back their baby through legal means. Captain Tanner, their relentless pursuer, means well too, but he has a job to perform and laws to obey.

The four actors Spielberg has chosen for his principle roles do a credible job of presenting these unusual characters. At times, Goldie Hawn seems a bit too Hollywoodish as Lou Jean especially during the chaotic end of the journey as their car nears Sugarland. Still, she never

condescends in her performance; she brings true sincerity to the role. Of course, she has no trouble with the comic elements of the script, but she will surprise many viewers by her great dramatic range. William Atherton as Clovis turns in an excellent performance as the boy-man who cannot say no to his wife's dream. In his first major screen appearance, he presents a highly polished performance, building a complex and multi-faceted character. Michael Sacks (Billy Pilgrim in *Slaughterhouse Five*) becomes so immersed in his role that one quickly forgets that Sacks is an actor. He fits naturally into the character of Matthew Slide, the good-ole Texas boy who became friends with two crazies. Old-pro Ben Johnson adds a tension-building effect as Captain Tanner, a man torn between his love for the law and his love for people. Spielberg rounds out his film with amateurs he chose while filming on location.

Sugarland Express is a love story, an action-filled adventure, a comedy of sorts, and a social satire. Spielberg ably weaves these four elements together to produce a pleasing, entertaining film.

Mike Smith

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II

Books

(continued from page 13)
even some of the most experienced national correspondents to share information, base stories on press releases and look to a senior writer from one of the big papers on wire services for "the lead."

Crouse traveled with reporters, covering them as they covered the Nixon and McGovern campaigns and the conventions. In his easily read narrative, he gives us an intimate insight into the personalities of some very influential writers. What we see are a group of intelligent, sensitive and egocentric men priding themselves on their fairness and independence and at the same time often depending on the same sources and on each other for much of their information. Crouse argues, partly in defense of Thompson, that campaign coverage might improve if writers were not so tied to the same ground rules. Information and explanations that would not be appropriate according to AP or Timesstyle are forever lost to the public, he maintains.

"Pack journalism" has other related limitations. Crouse shows us cases where an editor refuses to print a "scoop" researched by the paper's reporter because one of the wire services or another responsible source has not confirmed the story. The end result, Crouse says, is that reporters get discouraged and lose what initiative they have.

The consequences were serious, especially in the Nixon campaign and in the White House where, Crouse says, reporters are already faced with an atmosphere of hostility, dirty tricks, and harassment. What the author found most distressing, however, is that the reporters would let such a situation continue.

"In a way, one could not

blame Ziegler for openly disdaining the White House Press Corps. They were such a bunch of patsies. If they bought his act, they would buy anything. Zeigler, and the men from whom Zeigler gladly took orders, consistently harassed reporters in the most petty and most underhanded of ways. And yet, the reporters never cried "foul" and never mutinied.

When the *Washington Post's* two reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein finally broke the Watergate stories, it wasn't Crouse contends because they had any special contacts, secret sources or inside information. The difference between the two young investigators and the boys on the bus was largely one of effort and enthusiasm.

For all his arguments and anecdotes of group journalism and the flaws of trying "to call an election from 30,000 feet in the air," Crouse is sensitive to the restrictions the boys must follow as well as their ability to do a reputable job within the ground rules. For anyone interested in the role of the press in electoral politics, this book is more than helpful in understanding a complex relationship.

Who Shakes the Money Tree?
By George Thayer. Simon and Schuster. \$8.95.

Watergate and its various related cases one concludes after reading this history of American campaign practices, are as American as apple pie. From the beginning, the exchange of money, favors or other gratuities has been an American political tradition.

Thayer provides a detailed account of the development of campaign contributions, pay-offs and bribes in American electoral history. And, the author shows us, for as long as there have been shady campaign funding practices, there have been governmental bodies making recommendations for reform.

Just when such practices left the realm of legal funding and crossed the narrow and nearly illegible line to bribery varied from year to year. But his chapter on "The Golden Age of Boodle," shows how for a period of about 50 years beginning in the 1870's the line to corruption was frequently crossed.

"Never has the American political process been so corrupt. No office was too high to purchase no man too pure to bribe, no principle too sacred to destroy, no law too fundamental to break," he says of the Golden Age.

The practices of the late 1800's spurned some reactions and federal laws passed in 1910 and 1911 incorporated many of Theodore Roosevelt's proposals that disclosure of campaign funds.

So impressive were these proposals that as late as 1926, Thayer tells us, an historian commented on the 1907 and 1911 reforms: "The day of secret party funds had passed and thereafter (1911) the parties were to be held in strict accountability for the money raised and expended."

But Thayer recognizes that all contributions, large or small from individuals or groups, do not have to be tainted and in the end, after a more detailed discussion of present day campaign financing he paints a rather hopeful and optimistic picture of the future of American election financing. He credits the vigorous investigative press with the ability to improve present practices. With an investigative press comes, hopefully, a more sophisticated, educated electorate and it is here that Thayer believes the ultimate salvation of our campaign financing practices rests. An educated, informed voter, together with some reforms Thayer proposes, would put campaign financing practices in much better shape, he believes. The evidence in his book and the evidence that has come out since make it hard for anyone to think such changes are not needed.

The Hardy Girls

AND

The Morning After

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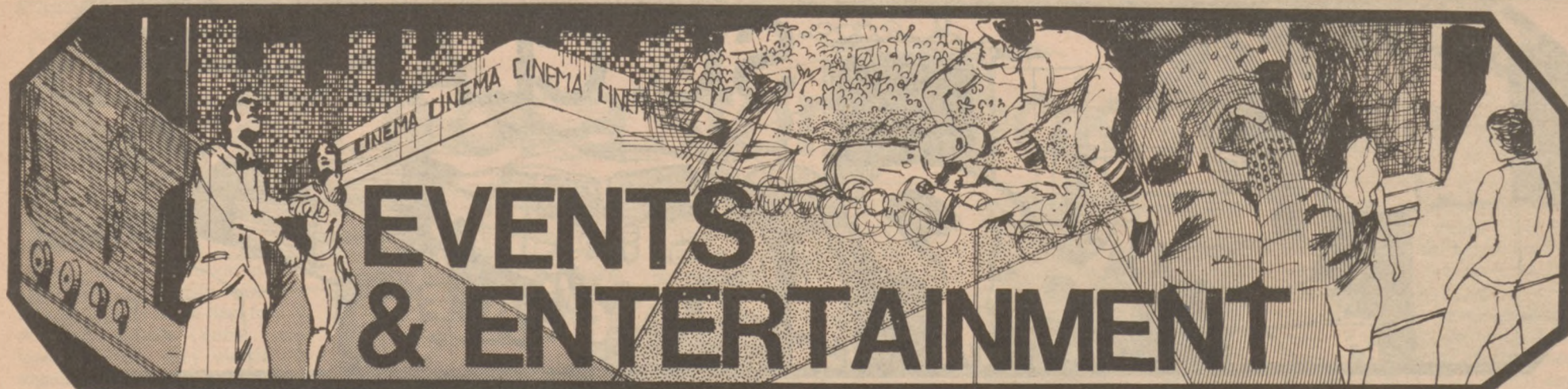
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cinema

If you're thinking about going to a movie, call ahead to verify times and shows. Many area theatres are subject to last minute changes in schedule.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"The Chinese Godfather" rides merrily along in the path of two moneymaking movie ideas. If you go to this one, you'll go to anything. Shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Big Sin City," a film about our own Columbia, is playing on a double bill with "Nurses Report" and they supposedly know "how to make a guy feel good." Who cares? Shows continuous from 3:30 p.m. and into the night.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Foxy Brown" returns to Columbia for blood, guts, and death served up with plenty of sexy sauce. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

"The Hardy Girls" and "The Morning After" are playing at the sinny-art this week as a result of a visit from the friendly boys from the FBI yowlin' something about obscenity after having seen the movie twice themselves. Shows are continuous from 1 p.m. with the box office opening at 12:45 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1100

"The Paper Chase" with good ole hairy Timothy Bottoms and Lindsay Wagner again in this totally unrealistic but enjoyable film about chasing degrees and good grades at Harvard Law School. John Houseman as the mean ole prof gives a fantastic performance. Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"The Sting" is conning everybody after winning the Oscar this year for best picture. With Robert Shaw, Robert Redford, and Paul Newman. Shows at 2, 4:20, 6:40, and 9 p.m.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

"The Exorcist" has sort of quieted sown of late. Signs of leaving are beginning to appear in the box office. Wait around for the second run before you rush out to spend a precious \$3 on it. Shows at 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 p.m.

The Groove Tube, one of the finest pieces of satire on our own beloved intellectual vacuum will be playing very soon at the Fox. This is a coup for Columbia moviegoers and I wholeheartedly recommend it.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Mall, Cayce, 796-0022

"Jeremiah Johnson" is back, this time being touted as a "classic". The only reason it's classic is that Redford's star is ascending and everyone wants to clean up on him while the iron is hot. It's okay, but nothing to get excited about. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE Parkland

Shopping Center, 796-0022

"The Three Musketeers" has just about everything for entertainment. With Faye Dunaway, Charlton Heston, Michael York, Geraldine Chaplin, Oliver Reed, and Richard Chamberlain. Shows at 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, and 9:15.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson square, Downtown, 254-6731

"The Great Gatsby" with its beautiful scenery, clothing, cars, and people is not exactly the way Scott Fitzgerald would have done it, but it's well worth seeing. Sam Waterston shines as Nick Carraway, with Robert Redford as Jay Gatsby, Mia Farrow, Lois Chiles, Scott Wilson, Karen Black, and Bruce Dern. Shows at 1, 3:40, 6:20, and 9 p.m. Absolutely the last five days beginning Friday, May 31st.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1050

"The Sugarland Express" with Goldie Hawn and William Atherton star in this film about a young wife who helps her husband escape from a Texas prison. Based on an actual incident in Texas, this one might be worth seeing. Call the theatre for times.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"The Supercops." Snore. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-5800

"Dirty Mary, Crazy Larry" with Peter Fonda making the scene again after a hiatus from films and Susan George recreating the stable, homebody role she created in "Straw Dogs." Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9 p.m.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Jeremiah Johnson" is still hanging on for at least another week. After that, we get to see Joanne Woodward in her Oscar-nominee role as the screwed-up, middle-aged lady in "Summer Wishes,

new generation films
presents

the concert portion of

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show starts 7:45

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Winter Dreams". But then, who needs to pay to see that? Shows at 1,3,5,7 & 9.

CAMPUS FILMS

Monday, June 3

"Angels with Dirty Faces" will be showing at the feature times of 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 4

"Captains Courageous" the Spencer Tracy classic will be showing at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday and Thursday, June 5 and 6

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" with Robert Redford, Paul Newman, and Katharine Ross (remember her) in the famous story of two friends who made robbing look easy. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

specials

Introductory lectures on the **Science of Creative Intelligence** will be held Tuesday, June 4 at 7:30 p.m. at the Standard Savings Building at Trenholm Plaza Shopping Center and at the Home Federal Savings Ofc. at 832 Bush River Road in St. Andrews.

Come hear about transcendental meditation.

The **Columbia Rugby Club** will hold its summer practice sessions every Wednesday evening starting June 5 at the field opposite the Vegetarian Restaurant on Pickens Street. The club encourages all people interested in rugby and group sports to come out and join them.

Columbia City pools are now open for swimming and horsing around with a full schedule beginning June 3. Maxcy-Gregg pool is located on Blossom Street and Drew pool can be found at 2100 Oak Street.

classes

USC will present an **Africa Institute** in Columbia June 3-24 which will offer 6 hours of graduate or undergraduate credit.

The institute will consist of a broad, multidisciplinary survey of the African continent and will include presentations by 14 faculty members ranging from discussion of African economics to demonstration in African music and dance. Among the lecturers are Dr. Emile Snyder of Indian University, who will discuss African literature in Europe and America; Dr. Maxine Mintz, University of Wisconsin anthropologist involved in research in East Africa, and Columbia physician Afolabi Oguntoyinbo who studied medicine in Nigeria and who will examine health and disease problems in Africa. If you're interested in this institute or in the identical institute to be held in Spartanburg June 20-July 11, contact Dr. Mark Delancey, Dept. of Government and International Studies, USC, Columbia 29208 or Dr. James Brown, History Department, USC-Spartanburg 29303.

The University will sponsor beginning and intermediate swimming classes for adults Tuesday evenings June 4 through August 13. Classes will be held at the University Pool at the corner of Sumter and Devine Streets with the beginning swimming course meeting from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. and intermediate classes held from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. Both courses will be taught by physical ed prof James Ratliff. Learn to swim for the low tuition of \$28. For further info, call 777-2589.

art

Art works by inmates of the Central Correctional Institution are on exhibit in the Richland Memorial Hospital lobby through June 8.

USC's Art Department will sponsor a **ceramics workshop** June 5 through 7 with classes covering salt glazing, porcelain, low-fire and raku pottery. The workshop will meet from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and will be directed by Prof. Geff Reed with the teaching end covered by Ken Ferguson, chairman of the Kansas City Art Institute's Ceramics and Fiber Department, and Wayne Higby, professor at New York State College of Ceramics. Participants will be charged a materials and registration fee of \$25. The workshop will also feature a public lecture June 5 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 203 of Sloan College, located on Pickens Street at the University. For info, call 777-4236.

An **art exhibit combining poetry and weavings** in order to portray natural survival in the mountains will be featured at the Rudolph Lee Gallery on the Clemson University campus June 5-28. "Poems and Fibers" contains works by poet Donald Frantz, and weaver Lorraine Force with some 30 fabrics by Force and 30 hand-lettered poems by Frantz. The Gallery is open 9 to 4:30 Monday through Friday.

The **graphics of Henri Toulouse-Latrec** will be on exhibit through June 16 at the Columbia Museum of Art on the corners of Bull and Senate Streets. The exhibit includes the artist's famous posters of Le Moulin Rouge.

Five Centuries of Portraits, an exhibit taken from the Museum's permanent collection, will open in the Trustees Gallery on June 2 and will run through June 30. Included in the exhibit are the works of Bartholomaeus Van der Helst, Samuel F.B. Morse, Frans Pourbus, Gilbert

Stuart, and other notables from art history. The **South Carolina Craftsmen's** exhibit will open with a public reception on June 7th and will run until June 13th with a collection of pottery, weaving, macrame, and other crafts.

Fotographie, Inc. is currently exhibiting **photography** by local artists of the lens through the month of June at the shop at 1524 Washington Street.

television

Sunday, June 2

12 noon—Meet the Press has six governors attending the National Governors' Conference in Seattle scheduled for interviews: Malcolm Wilson (R-NY), Jimmy Carter (D-Ga), Tom McCall (R-Oregon), Daniel Evans (R-Wash), Wendell Anderson (D-Minn), Daniel Walker (D-Ill). (Channel 10)

2:30 p.m.—Movie. "The Truth About Spring." Subtitled Hayley Mills grows up; this one's about a girl who comes of "romantic age," with James McArthur in this yecchy family tale of a buried treasure. (Channel 25)

5 p.m.—Special. "Duty Bound." Courtroom drama about a returning exile on trial for draft evasion. Good story about amnesty, the reasons for and against the rules for and against. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "You Can't Win 'Em All". Charles Bronson and Tony Curtis is full of trite cliches in this story about a band of mercenaries in the Turkish Civil War of 1922. Take a nap. (Channel 25)

10 p.m.—Firing Line. Boggly Bill Buckley meets Eugene "Daisy" McCarthy who offers his views on the duties of the Presidency. (Channel 35)

Monday, June 3

9 p.m.—Movie. "No Way To Treat a

Lady." Rod Steiger plays a mad genius who masquerades as various human types in order to kill the lonely women who are his victims. This is a super good film, blending the farcical and the macabre. With George Segal as a nice cop and Lee Remick as a victim. (Channel 25)

10 p.m.—Special. "The Food Crisis—Feast and Famine." It deals with the whole framework of the food problem: fertilizer shortages, floods, and the other problems which affect our food supply and prices. (Channel 19)

10:30 p.m.—Woman. Actress Viveca Lindfors, touring the country with her one-woman show "I Am A Woman," talks about her life and career — both of which are varied. (Channel 35)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Picture of Dorian Gray." This is a new version of the Oscar Wilde classic about decadence and evil (and who else but Oscar Wilde could know about it to the extent he does?). In case you've forgotten, Dorian never ages, but a portrait of him does — and he hides it from people. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "A Patch of Blue." Sidney Poitier and Elizabeth Hartman are superb in this love story of two people who cross the color line (she's blind, so she doesn't understand why her mother's so upset). With Big Mama Shelley Winters are the creepy mother. It's a little grim, but worth watching. (Channel 19)

Tuesday, June 4

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "What Are Best Friends For?" is a ridiculous, unfunny, unsexy sex comedy about a recently divorced man going through the trauma while he messes up his host and hostess' marriage. With Larry Hagman, Lee Grant, and Ted Bessell (remember him from "That Girl"?). (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "The Portrait of Dorian Gray" concludes. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Red Line 7000" A tale of stock car drivers and their personal relationships. With James Caan, Laura Devon and Marianna Hill. (Channel 19)

1 a.m.—Tomorrow's Big Tom Snyder (I'll kill my television if he takes Frank McGee's old spot on "Today") hosts a discussion of homosexuality. (Channel 10)

Wednesday, June 5

8 p.m.—Special. "Bobbie Gentry." Bobbie comes back as the hostess of a special four-week series. Robert Goulet and Wayne Newton (otherwise known as "Hermie"). So if you like her, about ½ hour of it will be worth it. (Channel 19)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Blood Sport" is a great, perceptive film about the relationship between a sensitive boy and a pushy father who wants him to go into football. With Ben Johnson and Larry Hagman. (Channel 25)

9 p.m.—Movie. "The World of Henry Orient." With Paula Prentiss, Peter Sellers and a bunch of other people. This is about two teenagers who pursue their idol, a concert pianist named Henry Orient. Another movie from that coming of age crap, though not as bad as some. (Channel 10)

11:30 p.m.—Salute to Darryl F. Zanuck. Walter Pidgeon, Roddy McDowall, and Red Buttons are hosts. Footage from films includes "The Longest Day," known as Zanuck's wallow in patriotism. And "How Green Was My Valley," "Gentleman's Agreement," and "All About Eve." (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Bombers B-52", about the testing of a giant Air Force jet. With Natalie Wood, Karl Malden, and Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. (Channel 19)

Thursday, June 6

9 p.m.—Movie. "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie." Maggie Smith won an Oscar for

her performance in this excellent film about an unmarried schoolteacher who ples her favorite students with romantic, often naive ideas about art and politics. She awes "her girls" by having affairs with two schoolmasters. It's an absolute gem. (Channel 19)

11:30 p.m.—Goodnight America. This time around, Geraldo has Hugh Hefner looking back on 20 years with PLAYBOY and an interview with Jane Fonda. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "The Spy With A Cold Nose." A bugged English bulldog is the key in this ridiculous, "satire" on spy movies. With Laurence Harvey and Daliah Lavi. (Channel 19)

1 a.m.—Tomorrow. Tom Snyder gets an acupuncture treatment. (Channel 10)

Friday, June 7

8 p.m.—Movie. "Sidekicks." A satire of the old West. Larry Hagman and Lou Gossett play two very inept con men in this predictable bore. (Channel 19)

9 p.m.—Movie. "The Anderson Tapes." The book was interesting, the movie is not. With Sean Connery as the master burglar and Dyan Cannon as the love interest. (Channel 10)

9:30 p.m.—Movie. "Crime Club." Lloyd Bridges plays a private investigator who's trying to find out about the sports-car death of an old friend's son. Lloyd's pretty good. With Barbara Rush and Cloris Leachman. (Channel 19)

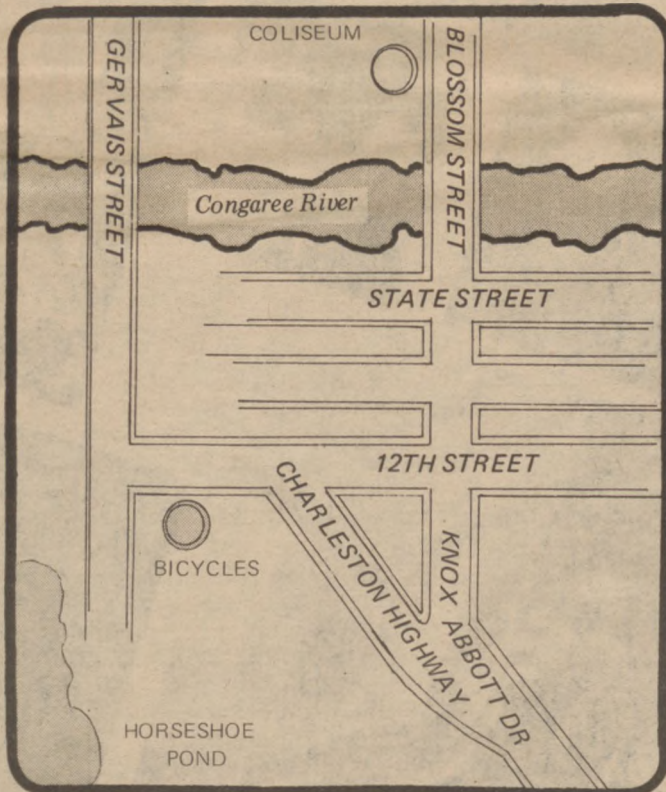
11:30 p.m.—In Concert with the California Jam sessions cranking up again. Emerson, Lake, and Palmer, and Black Oak Arkansas headline the sing-in. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Moon Zero Two." Outer space in the year 2021 takes on the look of the Old West. Snort. (Channel 19)

1 a.m.—Midnight Special. The Kinks host and guests include the Electric Light Orchestra, Buddy Miles, and Suzi Quatro.

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FREE Fondue and H'ors Doerves

WE FEATURE STEAKS AND OUR BAND "POVERTY" PLAYS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS AT 9:00 P.M.

Happy Hour 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. Monday - Friday

Beer on Tap .25

Mini-Bottle Discount .25

ALSO SEE JULIA DO HER SPECIAL DANCE!!!

Menu

Deluxe Charco Broiled Hamburger 1.10
Deluxe Charco Broiled Cheeseburger 1.20
Roast Beef 1.35
Ham 1.25
Ham and Cheese 1.35
Pastrami 1.75
Corned Beef 1.75
Hot Reuben 1.95

(Above served on Bun or Rye Bread with
Potato Salad, Kosher Dill Strip)

Grilled Cheese .45
Bar-B-Q Sandwich w/Cole Slaw 1.10
Regular Charcoal Broiled Hamburger .70
Regular Charcoal Broiled Cheeseburger .80
Regular Tossed Salad .75
Special Chef's Salad 1.50
Vegetable Beef Soup .75
Chili .75
Potato Salad .15
Cole Slaw .15
Coffee, Soft Drinks, Milk .25

If You've Had Enough of "Politics as Usual," This Year You Can Do Something About It.

And the State House of Representatives is a good place to start.

The 1974 elections give us the chance to do some long-needed house cleaning. In South Carolina, a lot of attention has been focused on the election for governor and other state-wide races. But as any experienced politico will tell you, the real power in South Carolina state government is in the legislature. Without a strong, reform-minded General Assembly, the potential for progressive change is considerably diminished.

This year, the entire State House of Representatives is up for election. Because of the new, single-member district reapportionment, the House elections will be radically different than in the past. No longer is it necessary for House candidates to go through power brokers, or to spend big money to appeal to large numbers of voters. Now candidates can go directly to the people, and the people can scrutinize the candidates much more closely. If the people cast their votes wisely this year, we can increase the number of independent, reform-minded Representatives committed to make our government work as it was intended -- in the public interest.

In Richland County House District 72 (made up of Columbia wards 1, 5, and 10, most of wards 2, 3, and 4, and parts of Ridgewood and Olympia precincts) there is one candidate who wants to be that kind of Representative. His name is Bill Campbell.

Bill Campbell owes no allegiance to any political machine, he owes no favors to any political bosses. As an effective volunteer activist with several environmental organizations, he gained wide respect for his knowledgeability and effectiveness. He was founding president of the Columbia Audubon Society, led the fight to save South Carolina's Santee Swamp, and has played a key role in continuing efforts to secure adequate tidelands protection legislation.

Bill Campbell believes there must be vigorous efforts to restore the eroded confidence of the people in their governmental institutions, through strong ethics and legislative reform laws. He has pledged to work for creative, new solutions to state-wide problems of education, health care, environmental conservation, human rights, and tax reform. He is committed to fight for the preservation of viable residential communities within our inner cities, as a vital element of orderly, planned urban growth.

In his own words: "I am convinced reform is possible, if enough concerned citizens come forward and commit themselves to the tasks of opening up the system and making it work. *Participation* is the name of the game, and that is why this year, in this election, we need people who care enough to roll up their sleeves and get involved. We really have no other choice."

Bill Campbell needs *your* help. As a citizen of District 72, if you believe *now* is the time for new directions, new leadership, please contact our campaign headquarters at the address listed below. Your small contributions, your involvement and your ideas will be of vital importance to this campaign. Working together, we *can* make a difference.

Bill Campbell, A Representative For Today

House District 72

Campbell Campaign Committee, Robert G. Waites, Treasurer



TO: BILL CAMPBELL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Office: 628 Harden Street
Temporary Phone: 252-3535

() I want to help elect Bill Campbell

() Please send me more information about Bill Campbell

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Enclosed is my campaign contribution for _____

All campaign contributions will be disclosed in a public report.

Vote for Bill Campbell in the Democratic Primary on July 16.